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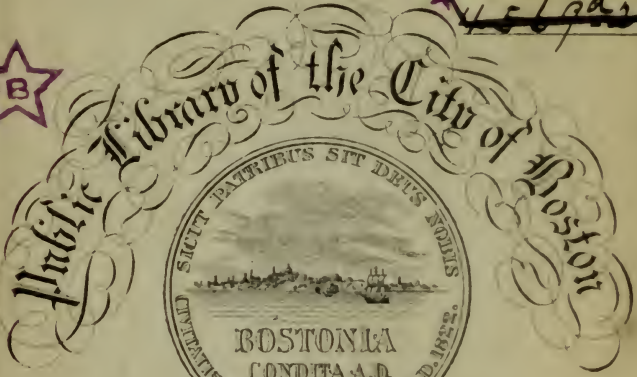
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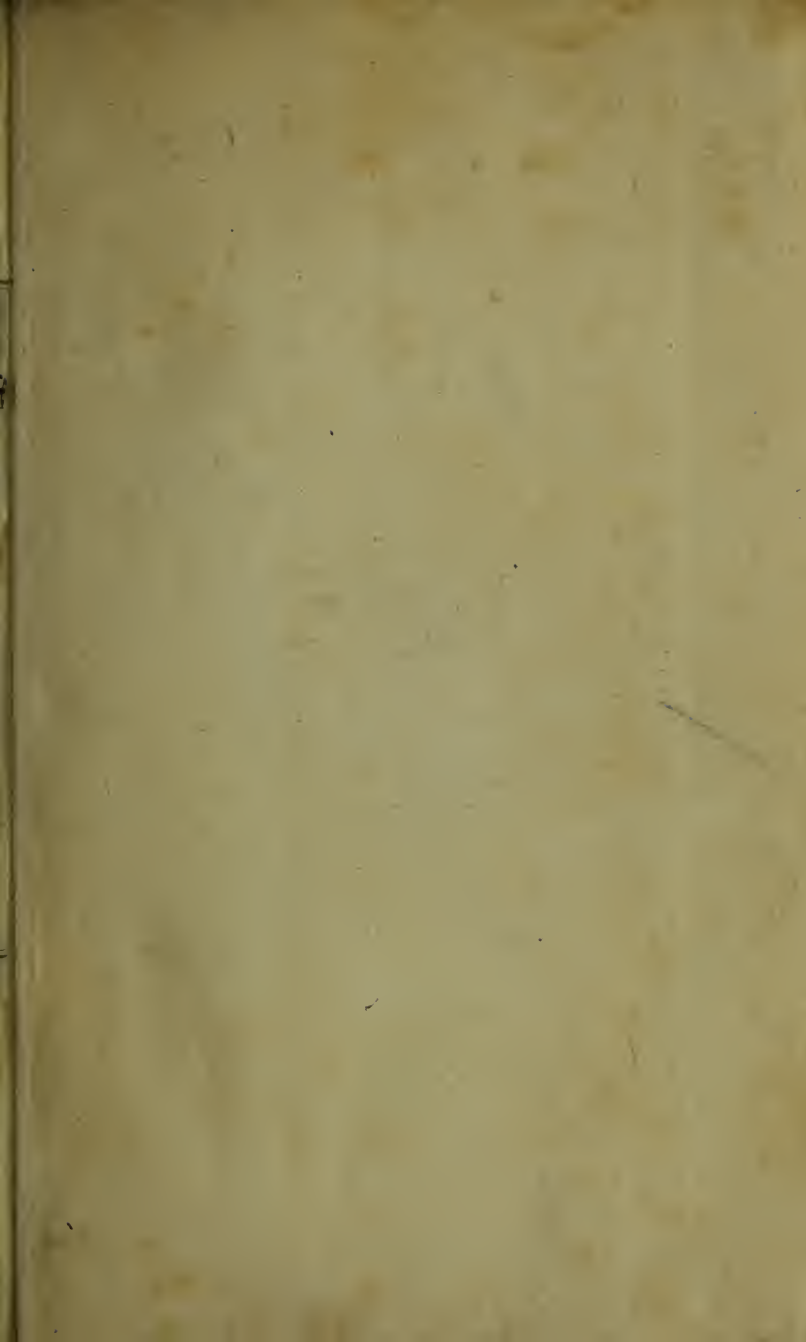


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*From the Bales Fund.*















Mother BUNCH's Clofet  
Research'd.



WOMEN of OLD were full as Wise as MEN,  
Read BOOKS, and practis'd daily with their PEN,  
Witness our worthy MOTHER here, whose Aim  
Was to oblige the World, and purchase Fame.



T H E

# BRITISH Remembrancer:

Containing, a New

HISTORY of ENGLAND,

Ecclesiastical and Civil,

F R O M

The Happy State of the Primitive BRITONS  
to the Present Time ;

With the

CHARACTER of each MONARCH,

F R O M

WILLIAM the Conqueror to his present  
Majesty King GEORGE II. inclusive.

---

By, Mother B U N C H.

---

ILLUSTRATED with the Heads of all the KINGS  
and QUEENS from the Conquest.

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*Wise Princes are the Glass, the School, the Book,  
Wherein their Subjects Eyes learn, read, and look.*

SHAKESPEAR.

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Bts.

March 6. 1903

R.K.



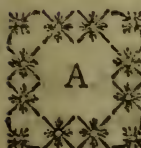
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T H E

# INTRODUCTION.

 S no *Briton*, how curious and in-  
quisitive soever, can be too well ac-  
quainted with the *Laws* and *Con-*  
*stitution* of his Country; and as our  
BRITISH YOUTH ought never to  
be indulged in reading the History of any *Fe-*  
*reign* Nation, before they have entertained  
some competent Idea of their own, it is hum-  
bly hoped, that the following COMPENDIUM  
may render the Study of it rather an *Amuse-*  
*ment* than a *Task*, and be a Kind of GUIDE,  
at least, to their future Perusal of more ela-  
borate Compositions of the like Nature, with  
Understanding, Pleasure, and Profit.



A

## S H O R T V I E W

Of the Present State of

## SOUTH-BRITAIN.

*Its Situation.*

**S**OUTH BRITAIN, then, that is, (properly speaking, *England* and *Wales*, is situate in the *Atlantic Ocean*, between two Degrees East, and six Degrees odd Minutes Western Longitude, and between 49 Degrees, 55 Minutes, and 55 Degrees, 55 Minutes North Latitude; and being of a triangular Figure, is bounded by *Scotland* on the North; the *German Sea*, which separates it from *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, on the East; by the *English Channel*, which divides it from *France*, on the South; and by *St. George's Channel*, which separates it from *Ireland* on the West. It is exactly 360 geographical Miles in Length, from North to South, and 300 in Breadth, from East to West, in the South, but scarce 100 broad in the North.

*Its Air*

Is much warmer here than in the *Netherlands* and *Germany*, tho' under the same Parallel;



rallel; and, unless in the Fens and marshy Grounds, it is for the most Part very healthful.

There are very few Mountains; the highest Hills, however, are in *Wales*, and in the West and North of *England*. The Rest of the Country consists of moderate Hills and Valleys, Wood-Lands, Pasture and Meadow-Grounds; extensive Corn-fields, and Plains, which feed numberless Flocks of Sheep, Horses, and other Cattle. Though the largest Oxen, Horses, and Sheep are to be met with in *Lincolnshire* and *Leicestershire*; yet the finest Breed of Horses for running and hunting are produced in *Yorkshire*. And besides, there are a great Number of Royal Forests, Chaces, and Parks, which afford Plenty of Deer and other Game.

#### *Its Soil*

Is either Clay, Gravel, or Sand; the Clays produce excellent Wheat and Beans; the Gravel and Sand, Rye, Barley, Peas, and Oats; and of late Years, the light Lands have been improved, and rendered as valuable as the Clays, by sowing them with Turnips, Clover, Cinque-Foin, &c, but more particularly in wet Years; a wet Season, however, by no Means agrees with the Clays. In such Years, for the most Part, there is a great Scarcity of Wheat; but then, to compensate for that Deficiency, there is Plenty of Pasture, and other Grain.



*Its Trees.*

The Timber that grows in *England* is Oak, Ash, Elm, Beach, and Horn-beam. The Walnut-tree is peculiarly used in Cabinets, and other Curiosities of the like Nature. But besides these, there are a great Number of other Trees, which, tho' they do not fall, indeed, under the Denomination of Timber, serve for Shade, Ornament, and inferior Uses.

In *Kent*, there are extensive Orchards, the Trees whereof produce Abundance of Cherries. In *Devonshire* and *Herefordshire* likewise are vast Quantities of Apple-trees, the Produce whereof makes far better Cyder than any other County whatever can boast of.

*Its Plantations.*

In *Kent*, as well as *Essex*, are large Plantations of Hops; and in divers other Counties of Flax and Hemp.

In *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire* are large Plantations of Saffron; and in *Bedfordshire* there are large Fields of Woad, or Wad, for the Use of Dyers.

*Its Rivers.*

Its principal Rivers are, 1. The *Thames*. 2. The *Medway*. 3. The *Trent*. And, 4. The *Severn*.

The *Thames*, on which the two Cities of *London* and *Oxford* stand, runs generally from West to East. This River is navigable for Ships as high as *London*, which is one of the greatest Ports in the World. The



The *Medway* unites with the *Thames* near its Mouth, and receives the largest Men of War as high as *Chatham*, where are the finest Docks, Yards and Magazines of Naval Stores in *Europe*.

The *Trent* runs from the South-west to the North-east across *England*, and divides it into North and South. When united with other Streams near its Mouth, it is called the *Hum-ber*, which discharges itself into the *German Ocean*.

The *Severn* rises in North *Wales*, and running for the most Part South, falls into the *Irish Sea*. On this River stand the two Cities of *Worcester* and *Gloucester*.

#### *Its Contents.*

In *England* and *Wales* there are 52 Counties, 2 Archbishopsrics, 24 Bishopsrics, 2 Universities, 29 Cities; upwards of 800 Towns, and near 10,000 Parishes; in which are about 7,000,000 of People.

There are scarce any Manufactures in *Europe*, which are not brought to great Perfection in *England*.

#### *Its Constitution.*

*England* is a limited Monarchy; the Power of making and altering Laws, and raising Taxes, being lodged in the King, Lords, and Commons.

#### *Its Administration of Justice.*

This is the Business of the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, viz. the Court of Chancery, the Courts



Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, the Courts of the respective Corporations, the Sheriffs, and other inferior Courts; the last Resort, in all Civil Cases, being to the House of Peers.

*Its Ecclesiastical Government*

Is in the Archbishops and Bishops, who administer Justice in their respective Courts by their Chancellors, Officials, Archdeacons, and other Officers.

*Of the Convocation.*

Whenever a Parliament is called, the King always convokes a national Synod of the Clergy, to consider of the State of the Church.

The Clergy of the *Province of Canterbury*, for the Generality, assemble in *St. Paul's Cathedral*, in *London*, and from thence adjourn to the Chapter-House, or *Westminster*.

In this Province there are two Houses, the Upper and the Lower; the Former consists of 22 Bishops, of whom the Archbishop is President. The Latter consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, the Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the Clergy of each Diocese; in all 166.

The Archbishop of *York* may hold a Convocation of his Clergy at the same Time; but neither the One nor the Other has been suffered to enter upon Business for many Years, tho' they are always regularly summoned to meet with every Parliament, being looked upon as an essential Part of the Constitution.

*Of*



*Of the Parliament.*

Every *Parliament* is summoned by the King's Writs to meet 50 Days before they assemble. A Writ is directed to every particular Lord, spiritual and temporal, commanding him to appear at a certain Time and Place, to treat and advise of certain weighty Affairs relating both to Church and State.

Writs also are sent to the Sheriff of every County, to summon those who have a Right to vote for Representatives, to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgessees for each Borough.

Every Candidate for a County ought to be possessed of an Estate of 600 *l. per Annum*; and every Candidate for a City or Corporation, of 300 *l. per Annum*.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for the Time being, is always *Speaker* in the *House of Peers*; but the *Commons* elect their Speaker, who must be approved of by the King.

No *Roman Catholic* can sit in either House; nor any Member vote, till he has taken the Oaths to the Government.

*The antient State of ENGLAND.*

Having thus given our young Readers a transient Idea of the *Present State* of *South-Britain*; we shall now proceed to give a succinct Account of the ancient State of *England*; which, in regard to its Constitution, was originally a Monarchy, under the primitive Britons;



*Britons* ; after that, a Province subordinate to the *Romans* ; then an *Heptarchical* Government under the *Saxons* ; then again a Kingdom in Subjection to the *Danes* ; next after them, under the Power and Dominion of the *Normans* ; but at present (after all the before-mentioned Revolutions) a Monarchy again under the *English* ; of all which we shall treat, as briefly as possible, in their proper Order.

The whole Island was antiently called *Albion*, which seems to have been softened from the Word *Alpion* ; because the Word *Alp*, in some of the original Western Languages, generally signifies very high Lands, or Hills ; as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. It was likewise called *Olbion*, which, in the *Greek* Language, signifies *happy* ; but of those Times there is no Certainty in History more, than that it had the Denomination, and was very little known by the Rest of the World.

As the Name of *Briton*, however, excepting that of *Albion* or *Olbion* just before mentioned, has been liable to as many Derivations as the *Origin* of the *Britons* ; we shall content ourselves (for Brevity's Sake) with the following Extract from *Cambden*, who has given (in our humble Opinion at least) the best and most natural Derivation of the Term.

“ The antient *Britons* (says he) painted  
 “ their naked Bodies and small Shields with  
 “ Wood of an Azure-blue Colour, which by  
 “ them



“ them was called *Brith*; on this Account  
“ the Inhabitants received the common Ap-  
“ pellation from the Strangers, who came in-  
“ to the Island to traffic from the Coasts of  
“ *Gaul*, or *Germany*; to which the *Greeks*, by  
“ adding the Word *Tania*, or Country, form-  
“ ed the Word *Britbtania*, or the Country of  
“ painted Men, and the *Romans* afterwards  
“ called it *Britannia*.”

Here it may be observed, that the *Romans* were extremely fond of giving their own Terminations to many uncivilized Countries, and of forming easy and pleasant Sounds out of the hardest and most offensive to such elegant Tongues and Ears as their own.

#### *Their Government.*

Their Government, like that of the anti-ent *Gauls*, consisted of several small Nations, under divers petty Princes, which seem the original Governments of the World, deduced from the natural Force and Right of paternal Dominion; such were the *Hords* among the *Goths*, the *Clans* in *Scotland*, and the *Septs* in *Ireland*: But whether these small *British* Principalities descended by Succession, or were elected according to Merit, is uncertain.

Their Language and Customs were, for the most Part, the same with those of the *Gauls* before the *Roman* Conquests in that Province; but they were entirely governed in their Religion and Laws by their *Druids*, *Bards*, and *Eulates*.

Their



Their *Druids* were held in such high Veneration by the People, that their Authority was almost absolute. No public Affairs were transacted without their Approbation; nor could any Malefactor (tho' his Crime was ever so heinous) be put to Death without their Consent.

Their *Bardi*, or *Bards*, were Priests of an inferior Order to their *Druids*; their principal Business being to celebrate the Praises of their Heroes in Verses and Songs, which were set to Music, and sung to their Harps.

Their *Eubates* were a third Sort of Priests, who applied themselves to the Study of Philosophy.

Each Order of these Priests led very simple and innocent Lives, and resided either in Woods, Caverns, or hollow Trees. Their Food consisted of Acorns, Berries, or other Mast; and their Drink was nothing but Water. By this abstemious Course of Life, however, they procured an universal Esteem, not only for their superior Knowledge, but their generous Contempt of all those Enjoyments of Life which all others so highly valued, and so industriously pursued.

The most remarkable TENETS of their  
DRUIDS.

1. Every Thing derives its Origin from Heaven.
2. Great Care is to be taken of the Education of Children.
3. Souls



3. Souls are immortal.
4. The Souls of Men after Death go into other Bodies.
5. If ever the World should happen to be destroyed, it will be by either Fire or Water.
6. All Commerce with Strangers should be prohibited.
7. He who comes last to the Assembly of the States ought to be punished with Death.
8. Children should be brought up apart from their Parents, till they were fourteen Years of Age.
9. There is another World; and they who kill themselves to accompany their Friends thither, will live with them there.
10. All Masters of Families are Kings in their own Houses; and have a Power of Life and Death over their Wives, Children, and Slaves.

### THEIR ANTIENT STATES.

The *Britons*, or Inhabitants of what is now called *England* and *Wales*, consisted of the following *antient States*, and comprehended the several Counties hereunder particularly mentioned, *viz.*

States.	Countries.
1. <i>Danmonii,</i>	<i>Cornwall</i> and <i>Devon.</i>
2. <i>Durotriges,</i>	<i>Dorset.</i>
	3. <i>Belgæ,</i>



States.	Counties.
3. <i>Belgæ,</i>	{ <i>Somerset, Wilts, and the</i> <i>North Part of Hants.</i>
4. <i>Attrebatii,</i>	<i>Berks.</i>
5. <i>Regni,</i>	{ <i>Surry, Suffex, and the</i> <i>South Part of Hants.</i>
6. <i>Cantii,</i>	<i>Kent.</i>
7. <i>Trinobantes,</i>	<i>Middlesex and Essex.</i>
8. <i>Iceni,</i>	{ <i>Suffolk, Norfolk, Cam-</i> <i>bridge and Huntingdon.</i>
9. <i>Catieuchlani,</i>	<i>Bucks and Bedford.</i>
10. <i>Dobuni,</i>	<i>Gloucester and Oxford.</i>
11. <i>Silures,</i>	{ <i>Hereford, Monmouth,</i> <i>Radnor, Brecon, and</i> <i>Glamorgan.</i>
12. <i>Diametæ,</i>	{ <i>Carmarthen, Pembroke,</i> <i>and Cardigan.</i>
13. <i>Ordovices,</i>	{ <i>Flint, Denbigh, Merio-</i> <i>neth, Montgomery, and</i> <i>Carnarvon.</i>
14. <i>Cornavii,</i>	{ <i>Chester, Salop, Stafford,</i> <i>Warwick, &amp; Worcester.</i>
15. <i>Coritani,</i>	{ <i>Lincoln, Nottingham,</i> <i>Derby, Leicester, Rut-</i> <i>land and Northampton.</i>
16. <i>Brigantes,</i>	{ <i>York, Lancaster, West-</i> <i>moreland, Cumberland,</i> <i>and Durham.</i>
17. <i>Ottadini,</i>	<i>Northumberland.</i>

*Their general Character.*

They were a great and glorious People, fond of Liberty and Property; but peculiarly remark-



markable for their rigid Virtue, and their Readiness to die, with Pleasure, for the Good of their Country. They long lived in a perfect State of Peace and Tranquility, 'till the Year of the World 3950, at which Time, its Monarchy (by the boundless Envy and Ambition of *Julius Cæsar*, (when *Rome* was in the Meridian of all her Glory) was totally subverted, and *Britannia* became a Province, subordinate to the *Romans*.

*The Roman GOVERNMENT.*

*Cæsar*, at his first Landing on the Island, found it not under a Monarchy, but divided into divers Provinces, or petty Kingdoms.

Soon after, having defeated *Cassibelan*, and taken several *British* Provinces, he left the Island, and none of his Subjects returned for 90 Years and upwards.

However, in the Year of our Lord 42, *Claudius Cæsar*, the 5th Emperor of *Rome*, sent his General *Plautius*, with great Forces into *Britain*, and following him soon after in Person, subdued a great Part of the Island; by which Means he procured the Title of *Britannicus*.

In the Year 50, *London* is supposed to be built by the *Romans*.

In this Year, *Ostorius*, the *Roman* General, defeated *Caractacus*, the Chief of the *British* Princes, and having taken him Prisoner carried him into *Rome*.



The Christian Religion, about this Time, was first planted in *Britain*.

In the Year 61, the *Britons*, under the Conduct of *Boadicea*, a *British* Queen, destroyed 70,000 *Romans*.

The next Year, *Suetonius*, the *Roman* General, defeated the *Britons*, and killed 80,000 of them upon the Spot; whereupon *Boadicea* poisoned herself.

In 63, the Gospel was first preached in *Britain*, by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and eleven of *St. Philips's* Disciples.

*The PERSECUTIONS against the Christians consequent thereupon.*

1. The first Persecution was begun by *Nero*, soon after he had burnt the City of *Rome*, which was in the Year 65.
2. The Second, by *Flavius Domitian*, in the Year 83.
3. The Third, by *Ulpus Trajan*, in the Year 111.
4. In the Year 162, the Fourth was raised by *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, and his Associate *Lucius Verus*.
5. The Fifth was begun by *Septimius Severus*, in the Year 193.
6. In 203, the Sixth was raised by *Maximus*.
7. *Trajanus* began the Seventh in the Year 253.
8. In 255, the Eighth was raised by *Valerianus*.

9. *Valerius*



9. *Valerius Aurelianus* began the Ninth in the Year 272. And,  
10. *Dioclesian* and *Maximianus* carried on the Tenth with the utmost Severity.

After the *Romans*, however, had been in the Possession of *Britain* for near 500 Years, they left it to its antient Inhabitants again, who being at that Time sunk into the lowest State of Degeneracy, were soon after invaded by the *Scots* and the *Picts*; and trembling at the approaching Storm, they were prevailed on by *Vortigern*, their chief Monarch, about the Year 447, to send a Deputation to the *Saxons*, who were the only Persons (as he insinuated) capable of giving them that Aid and Assistance, which the unhappy Situation of their Affairs immediately required. This plausible Pretence of that Prince succeeded, and one and all concurred in his Opinion; and by that Resolution which they then took thereupon, they brought on the total Destruction of their Country.

Ambassadors from the *Britons* were accordingly sent to *Witigisel*, the then *Saxon* General, who immediately summoned an Assembly to hear what the *Britons* had to propose. The Latter, (like Men in absolute Despair) offered to submit to any Terms that their said Assembly should think proper, provided they did but protect, and stand by them so far, in their pressing Necessities, as to enable them to drive



their Enemies out of their Country. The Proposal was approved of, and the Negotiation accordingly concluded.

The Terms were, that the *Saxons* should send 9000 Men into *Britain*, who were to be put into Possession of the Isle of *Thanet*, and to be paid and maintained likewise at the Expence of the *Britons*.

*Hengist* and *Horfa*, both Sons of the *Saxon* General *Witigisl*, who were brave and resolute Men, fit for, and fond of such an Expedition, were appointed in the Year 450, to command the *Saxon* Troops intended for the Relief of *Britain*.

Tho' these two *Heroes* arrived at *Ebbesfleet*, in the *Island* of *Thanet*, with 1500 Men only, instead of 9000; yet they were received with the utmost Respect by *Vortigern*, who put them immediately, according to Promise, in full Possession of that *Island*.

As the *Picts* and *Scots*, at that Time, were advancing their Forces against the *Britons*; *Hengist* joined *Vortigern*, and inspiring the *British* Troops with new Courage, a Battle was fought near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, wherein the *Picts* and *Scots* were so absolutely defeated, that they were obliged to abandon their Conquests, and retire into their own Country.

*Hengist*, ever attentive to enlarge his Dominions, had a beautiful Daughter, named *Rowena*, with whom *Vortigern* fell deeply in Love, and demanded her in Marriage of her Father,  
who



who refused his Consent, unless the amorous *Briton* would put him into Possession of the whole County of *Kent*. The Terms were readily accepted, and the Match concluded. In short, this love-sick Passion, this seemingly trivial Circumstance, occasioned the greatest Revolution that had ever been felt in *Britain*.

*The Saxon Heptarchy.*

We shall now take a transient View of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, consequent thereupon.

I. *The Kingdom of Kent.*

The first was the *Kingdom of Kent*, founded by *Hengist* in 455, and contained only that County; being inhabited by the *Jutes*. It continued 368 Years, and ended in 823, having been governed by ten of its own Kings, and seven doubtful, or foreign Princes; of whom four were Pagans, and 13 Christians. Its principal Places were *Canterbury*, *Dover*, *Rocheſter*, *Sandwich*, *Deal*, *Folkstone*, and *Reculver*.

II. *The Kingdom of the South Saxons.*

The Second was the *Kingdom of the South Saxons*, founded by *Ella*, in 491, and contained the Counties of *Suffex* and *Surry*, whose principal City was *Chicheſter*. It continued about 109 Years, and ended about the Year 600; having only five Monarchs, of whom two were Pagans, and three Christians: It was mostly under the Power of the *King's of Kent*, and the *West Saxons*.



III. *The Kingdom of the West Saxons.*

The Third was the *Kingdom of the West Saxons*, founded by *Cerdic*, in 519; and contained *Cornwall*, *Devonshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somerfetshire*, and *Hampshire*, with the *Isle of Wight*, and *Berkshire*, tho' the Remains of the *Britons* likewise inhabited *Cornwall*: The principal Places were *Winchester*, *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, *Salisbury*, *Dorchester*, *Sherborne*, and *Exeter*: It continued 'till the *Norman Conquest*, being 547 Years, and ended in 1066, having been governed by 17 Monarchs during the *Heptarchy*, of whom five were Pagans, and 12 Christians: The Last of whom was *Egbert*, who in 829, became sole Monarch of *England*.

IV. *The Kingdom of the East Saxons.*

The Fourth was the *Kingdom of the East Saxons*, and contained *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and Part of *Hertfordshire*; where the principal Places were *London* and *Colchester*: It was founded in 527, by *Erkenwin*, and continued 220 Years, ending in 747; having been govered by 12 Monarchs, of whom two were Pagans, and the Rest Christians.

V. *The Kingdom of Northumberland.*

The Fifth was the *Kingdom of Northumberland*, founded by *Ida* in 547, and contained *Lancashire*, *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, and Part of *Scotland*, as far as *Edinburgh Frith*; the principal Places being *Yerk*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Hexham*, and  
Lan-



*Lancaster* : It continued 245 Years, and ended in 792 ; having been governed by 20 Princes ; of whom four were Pagans, and the Rest Christians, whose Subjects were *Angles*, and called the *Northumbrian Angles*.

VI. *The Kingdom of the East Angles.*

The Sixth was the *Kingdom* of the *East Angles*, which contained *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, with the Isle of *Ely* ; where the principal Places were *Norwich*, *Thetford*, *Ely*, and *Cambridge*. It was founded by *Uffa*, in 575, and continued 218 Years, ending in 793, when it was united to the *Kingdom* of the *Mercians*.

VII. *The Kingdom of the Mercians.*

The Seventh and Last, was the *Kingdom* of the *Mercians*, or the *Middle Angles*, founded by *Cridda* in 582, and contained *Gloucestershire*, *Herefordshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Warwickshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, Part of *Berkshire*, *Oxfordshire*, *Staffordshire*, *Shropshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Cheshire* ; the principal Places being *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, *Northampton*, *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, *Derby*, *Chester*, *Shrewsbury*, *Stafford*, *Oxford*, and *Bristol* : It continued 292 Years and ended in 874, having been governed by 18 Monarchs, of whom four were Pagans, and the Rest Christians.



Egbert the Great, first King of England.

In the Year 129 Egbert, the 17th King of the *West Saxons*, became sole Monarch of all the *seven Kingdoms*, and was crowned at *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, by the unanimous Consent both of the Clergy and Laity, King of *Britain*; and immediately afterwards, a *Proclamation* was published; whereby it was *Ordered*, that no future Distinctions should be kept up among the *Saxon Kingdoms*; but that they should all pass under the common Name of *England*.

Tho' Egbert was a wise and fortunate Prince, and tho' the *English* were a brave and numerous People, after the Expulsion of the *Picts* and *Scots*; yet no sooner was he well established on the Throne, but this *Island* was exposed to new Invasions.

In 832, The *Danes*, having made two Descents before, landed a third Time with great Forces at the *Isle of Shippey* in *Kent*; and in some few Months afterwards at *Charmouth*, in *Dorsetshire*, with 18,000 Men.

In 835, they landed again in *Cornwall*; but Egbert was then prepared for them, and gave them a total Defeat. They renewed their Depredations, however, in 836, but were again repulsed: Soon after which, this Prince having reigned King of the *West Saxons* 36 Years, and sole Monarch of *England* upwards of Eight, died as great as he lived, and was buried at *Winchester* where he was crowned. He

was



was the Father, in short, of the *English* Monarchy, and therefore justly entituled to the Name of *Egbert the Great*.

*Ethelwulf*, 2d King of England.

*Ethelwulf*, the only Son of *Egbert*, succeeded his Father in 836. Till he became a King, he had been only a *Priest*; or at most, only *Bishop* of *Winchester* aforesaid. He obtained, however, a Dispensation from Pope *Gregory IV.* and assumed a secular Life.

In the first Year of his Reign, the *Danes* landed at *Southampton* in *Hampshire*; but were routed with great Slaughter. In 837, however, they made a second Descent upon *Portland* in *Dorsetshire*, and succeeded in their Attempt.

In 838 they made another Descent about *Romney* in *Kent*, with such Success, and such great Slaughter, that they over-ran the Country.

In short, they made fresh Visits for several Years afterwards successively, for the Sake of Plunder only, without the least Intention of making a Settlement in the Kingdom.

*Ethelwulf*, however, in 852, assembling a numerous Army, with the Assistance of his Brother *Athelstan*, met them at *Okely* in *Surry*; and there, after a desperate Engagement, proved so victorious, that the Slaughter of their Enemies was almost incredible.

In 855 *Ethelwulf* went to *Rome*, in order to pay a Visit to the Pope, in Person; and on



receiving his Benediction, he not only gratified the Vanity of the *Papal See* by his Devotion, but satisfied likewise its most avaricious Expectations, by his Royal Bounty.

In 857, after having reigned One and twenty Years, he divided his Kingdom between his two eldest Sons, *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, and soon after died, and was buried at *Winchester* afore said.

### III. *Ethelbald and Ethelbert. Joint Kings of England.*

*Ethelbald*, whose Reign was but short, and no ways remarkable, died in 860, and was buried first at *Sherborn* in *Dorsetshire*, but was afterwards removed to *Salisbury*, in the County of *Wilts*.

### IV. *Ethelbert, the fourth King of England.*

Though *Ethelbert* bore an excellent Character, yet he was no Favourite of Fortune; for from his Coronation in 860 to his Death in 866, he had one continued Conflict with the *Danes*. He was interred at *Sherborn* before mentioned, near the Remains of his Brother.

### V. *Ethelred, the fifth King of England.*

In 866, *Ethelred*, the third Son of *Ethelwulf*, succeeded to the Crown; in whose Reign the *Danes* committed great Ravages throughout the Kingdom.

Notwithstanding, in 868, a great Famine and Plague happened in *England*; yet those merciless and Blood-thirsty *Pagans*, the *Danes*, in 869, through their Aversion to Christianity,

set



set Fire to the religious Houses in the City of *York*, murdered the Monks, ravished the Nuns, and made a Sacrifice of *Edmund*, titular King of the *East Angles*, by first shooting his Body full of Arrows, and afterwards by cutting off his Head. He was soon after interred at *St. Edmundsbury*, in the County of *Suffolk*, from whom it has ever since been distinguished by that Name, as the Manner of that Prince's Death entituled him to the Honour of Martyrdom.

*Ethelred*, after having reigned six Years, was buried at *Winburn* in the County of *Deriset*.

*Alfred the Great*, sixth King of England.

In the Year 872, *Alfred* the Great (the fourth Son of *Ethelwulf*) succeeded his Brother *Edward*, whose moral Virtues endeared him so far to his Subjects, that they honoured him with the Appellation of *the Father of the English Constitution*. He was crowned at *Winchester* aforesaid.

In the Year 878, the *Danes* settled themselves in divers Parts of *England*, with whom *Alfred* fought divers Battles with various Success; but at Length gave them a total Overthrow at *Eddington* in *Somersetshire*, and not only obliged their Leader *Guthrun*, the Chiefs of their Army, and the main Body of their People, to be baptized, but afterwards to retire out of the Kingdom.

This illustrious Prince, in 882, rebuilt the City of *London*, which had been burnt and destroyed by the *Danes* in 839.



As he was an excellent Scholar himself, he founded, or at least greatly augmented, the University of *Oxford*.

In 893, the *Danes* with 300 Sail of Ships, under one *Hastings*, invaded *England* again, but were defeated by *Alfred's* Army at *Farnham* in *Surry*.

In 897, a Plague happened, and raged throughout the Land for three Years successively.

In the Year 900, *Alfred* died of a Contraction of the Nerves, after he had lived One and fifty Years, and reigned Twenty-nine.

*Edward the Elder, eighth King of England.*

Upon his Decease, *Edward* the Elder (so called, to distinguish him from *Edward* the Martyr, and *Edward* the Confessor) succeeded his Father, and was crowned at *Kingston* upon *Thames* in the County of *Surry*.

This Prince was a brave Warrior, and tho' invaded by the *Danes*, in the Year 905, he defeated them in *Kent*.

In the Year 911, he improved the University of *Cambridge* much after the same Manner as *Alfred* his Father had augmented *Oxford*.

In 921, he was in the Height of his Glory, all the Princes in *Britain*, of whatever Denomination, whether *Scotch*, *Danes*, or *Welch*, either submitting to his Allegiance, or courting his Favour.

He died in the 24th Year of his Reign at *Far-rington* in *Berkshire*, and was buried at *Winche-*  
Tho'



Tho' he had three Wives, and several Children, yet *Athelstan*, his Son, by One *Egwinna*, a Shepherd's Daughter only, succeeded him in his Kingdom.

*Athelstan*, eighth King of England.

He was crowned in the 13th Year of his Age at *Kingston* upon *Thames*, in the Year 924.

In the Year 938, he defeated both the *Danes* and *Scots*, and made the Princes of *Wales* pay him a Tribute of twenty Pounds of Gold, 300 Pounds of Silver, and 25,000 Heads of Cattle, with a large Number of Hawks and Hounds.

The same Year, he caused the *Bible* to be translated into the *Saxon*, which was then the Mother Tongue.

Much about this Time, the renowned *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, is said to have encountred *Colebrand*, the famous *Danish* Giant, and, after a sharp Contest, to have killed him on the Spot at *Winchester*.





*The memorable Encounter between WARWICK and COLEBRAND, the Danish Giant, at Winchester.*



*Strength, without Art, will prove of small Avail;  
But Art and Strength united seldom fail:  
See! with uplifted Arm and angry Eyes,  
The Giant meets his Foe; — but quickly dies.*

He



He died at *Gloucester*, in the 46th Year of his Age, and in the 16th Year of his Reign, and was buried at *Malmsbury* in the County of *Wilts*.

Edmund the First, ninth King of England.

In the Year 941, *Edmund* the First, the Brother and Heir of *Athelstan*, and the 5th Son of King *Edward*, was crowned in the 18th Year of his Age, at *Kingston* upon *Thames*.

Though he was a brave Prince, yet he was soon disturbed by the *Danes*. However, by the Assistance of *Malcolm*, King of the *Scots*, he overcome them, and obliged them to be baptized.

In the 6th Year of his Reign, he was assassinated, and slain at a Festival in *Gloucestershire*, by the ignoble Hand of one *Leof*, a notorious Robber, whom he had formerly banished. The Traitor, however, was immediately cut in Pieces by the King's Attendants.

He was buried at *Glastonbury*, in the County of *Somerſet*.

Edred, tenth King of England.

*Edred*, the 6th Son of *Edward*, (notwithstanding *Edmund* left two Sons, *Edwin* and *Edgar*, Infants) succeeded his Brother *Edmund*, and was crowned at *Kingston* upon *Thames*, in the County of *Surry*, in the Year 946.

He was the First that was stiled King of *Great-Britain*.

He died in 955 of a Quinsey, in the tenth Year of his Reign, and was buried at *Winchester*.



Edwy, or Edwin, *eleventh King of England.*

*Edwy*, or *Edwin* (the eldest Son of King *Edmund*) succeeded his Uncle, and was crowned at *Kingston* upon *Thames*, in the 14th Year of his Age.

His Person was so beautiful, that he obtained the Surname of *Fair*.

He banished one *Dunstan*, an artful and ambitious Priest, who was proclaimed a Saint by the Monks, who, with him at their Head, formed a Conspiracy both against the King and the Queen, and used them in a most cruel and ignominious Manner. This ill Treatment threw *Edwin* into an Excess of Melancholy, which occasioned his Death, after he had reigned only four Years, and some few Months. He was interred at *Winchester*.

*Edgar, the Peaceable, the twelfth King of England.*

In the Year 959, *Edgar*, the *Peaceable*, when he was but sixteen Years of Age, was crowned Sovereign of all *England* at *Kingston* upon *Thames*.

This Prince was endued with many Virtues, and was born with such good natural Parts, that his Judgment was ripe before the usual Time.

His Reign was undisturbed by War, and his Kingdom free from all Invasions.

In 961, he augmented his Fleet, as some say, to 3,600 Ships only ; but others assure us,  
to



to 4,800, and reigned in greater Splendor than any of his Predecessors.

As *England* and *Wales* were at that Time sorely infested by Wolves, *Edgar* abolished the pecuniary Tribute which the *Welch* were obliged to pay him, and substituted in its Room an annual Tribute of 300 Wolves-heads; he moreover gave such Encouragement for the Destruction of those Animals in *England*, that in a few Years their very Species were exterminated throughout the whole Face of the Country.

He died in 975, in the 32d Year of his Age, and in the 16th of his Reign, and was buried at *Glastonbury Abbey*.

He was afterwards canonized by the Monks, for having erected in his Life-time near 50 Convents.

*Edward the Second, thirteenth King of England.*

*Edward* the II<sup>d</sup>, though an Infant, as he was *Edgar's* eldest Son, succeeded his Father, and was crowned at *Kingston upon Thames*.

In the Year 976, the Controversies between the regular and secular Clergy ran very high: The Regulars, however, procured a Declaration from a national Assembly, then held at *Cleves*, in *Wiltshire*, for the Restoration of their Possessions.

In 979, this unhappy young Prince was, by Order of his Mother-in-Law, *Queen Elfrida*, assassinated, and stabbed in the Back, whilst he was, without any Attendants, drinking her Health



Health at her own Palace-gate, called *Corfe-Castle*, in the *Isle of Purbeck*, in the County of *Dorset*.

His Body, soon after the Commission of this most barbarous and inhuman Action, was thrown into a Well, but soon taken out, and buried at *Shaftsbury*, or *Shafton*, in the County of *Dorset*; where such Miracles were said to be performed at his Tomb, that on Account of his Innocence and Youth, and the Affection which the Monks had for him, he was soon after canonized, and distinguished by the Sur-name of the *Martyr*.

*Ethelred the Second, fourteenth King of England.*

In the same Year, *Ethelred* the II<sup>d</sup>, the Half-Brother to *Edward*, though but 12 Years of Age, succeeded him, and was crowned at *Kingston* aforesaid.

This young Prince being of an indolent Disposition, the *Danes* soon embraced the Opportunity of renewing their Invasions: And the Prince now on the Throne, having nothing of the Spirit and Generosity of his Predecessors, being brought up under his wicked Mother, and a Set of self-interested Priests, was too great a Coward to face his Enemies, and too much of a Miser to equip a naval Force for the Protection of his Subjects. In short, the *Danes* infested the *English* Coasts so long, that *Ethelred* first paid them a Tribute of 10,000 *l.* and afterwards



terwards another of 16,000 *l.* to induce them to discontinue their Depredations.

In 1002, *Ethelred* married *Elgiva*, Daughter of *Richard*, Duke of *Normandy*, vainly imagining, by that Alliance, to intimidate the *Danes*; but so far was he from succeeding in that Particular, that he was soon after obliged to pay 24,000 *l.* more, to stop the Outrages of those bold Invaders.

About this Time, some Authors insist, that there was a general Massacre of the *Danes*; but others look on that Story as a mere Fiction.

About this Time, the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* were utterly destroyed by the *Danes*, and all Manner of Studies ceased in them for above one hundred Years after.

In 1006, *Sweyn*, then King of *Denmark*, ravaged all *England*, and obliged *Ethelred* to pay 30,000 *l.* for the Purchase of a Peace.

In 1013, *Ethelred* deserted his Subjects, fled from *London*, and sought an Asylum for himself, his Wife and Children in *Normandy*.

*Sweyn*, however, instead of being crowned King of *England*, as he expected, was murdered by his own Soldiers, who looked upon him as a perfect Tyrant.

In 1014, *Ethelred*, upon the Death of *Sweyn*, returned to *England*, where his Subjects received him with so much Joy, that *Canute*, the Son and Successor of *Sweyne*, was obliged to return to *Denmark*.

In



In 1015, however, *Canute* returned, and over-ran all *England*.

In 1016, *Ethelred* died, after an inglorious Reign of 37 Years, in the 50th Year of his Age, and was buried at *St. Paul's in London*. In this Reign, it was first enacted, that Priests should not marry; and that none should sell their Children for Slaves.

Edmund, surnam'd Ironside, fifteenth King of *England*.

*Edmund*, surnam'd *Ironside*, the third but eldest Son living of *Ethelred*, was, on the Death of his Father, recognized as King of *England*, by one Part of the Nation, and was crowned at *Kingston* aforesaid; whilst the other Part acknowledged *Canute*.

This Prince enjoyed the Virtues of his Ancestors, and became so formidable to the *Danes* in several Engagements, that they were glad to terminate their War with him, by a single Combat between him and *Canute*.

The Champions accordingly met in the little Isle of *Alney*, near *Deerhurst*, in *Gloucestershire*, and both engaged very valiantly in the Sight of both Armies. *Canute*, however, desired a Parley, and offered to divide the Kingdom, which Proposal *Edmund* accepted of.

*Edmund*, however, about 9 Months after this memorable Combat, was barbarously murdered by Duke *Edric*, and buried at *Glastonbury*; and upon his Decease, the whole Kingdom became a Prey to the *Danes*.



*Canute the Great, sixteenth King of England.*

In the Year 1016, *Canute*, the Great, became the first *Danish* King of *England*, and was crowned at *London*. Soon after, he divided the Kingdom into four several Governments; and *Edward* and *Edmund*, the two Sons of *Edmund*, were banished, first into *Swedeland*, and afterwards into *Hungary*, where they resided for some Years.

In 1017, he assembled a Parliament at *Oxford*, where it was agreed to give him 81,000*l.* for the Arrears of his Navy. About this Time, he married *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*.

In the Year 1020, *England* was in full Tranquility; for the Virtues of *Canute* deterred his Enemies from interrupting his People.

In 1031, though he had been nursed in Blood, yet he passed his Decline of Life in the Exertion of the mildest Virtues; for he was as humble as he was great; and from that Time could never be prevailed on to wear his Crown any more.

In 1035, he married his Daughter *Gunilda* to the Emperor *Henry* the IVth, and divided his Kingdoms between his Sons, who were all of Age, and appointed his Son *Harold*, surnamed *Hare-foot*, to hold the Crown of *England*.

In 1036, he died at *Shaftsbury*, in *Dorsetshire*, in the 19th Year of his Reign, and was buried in the old Monastery at *Winchester*.



Harold, surnamed Harefoot, seventeenth King of England.

The same Year *Harold*, surnamed *Harefoot*, was crowned at *Oxford*, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

In 1039, the *English*, looking on their King as an Usurper, and a Tyrant, invited his Brother *Hardicanute* to come from *Denmark*, and take Possession of the *English* Throne.

*Harold* died in this Year at *Oxford*, without Issue, and was buried at *Winchester*, without doing any one Action, worthy the Son of *Canute*.

*Hardicanute*, eighteenth King of England.

*Hardicanute*, on the Death of his Brother, accepted of the Invitation made him; and on his first Arrival was crowned at *London*, amidst the Acclamations both of the *English* and the *Danes*.

Though this Prince had some Virtues, he had many Vices, and was for ever oppressing his Subjects.

In 1041, he died suddenly at *Lambeth*, in a Debauch, and was buried at *Winchester*, with more Joy to the *English* than he was received with at his Coronation.

The Conduct of this Prince and his Brother *Harold*, being so reverse from that of their Father, the *Danes* became the Objects of such universal Hatred, that both the Nobles and People, with one Consent, restored the *Saxon* Race;



Race; and the insolent *Danes* were obliged to abandon the Kingdom.

Edward III. *surnamed the Confessor, nineteenth King of England.*

In 1041, *Edward the IIIrd, surnamed the Confessor, the seventh Son of King Ethelred, by the Donation of Hardicanute, and the Interest of Earl Godwin, was crowned at Winchester.*

Before he came to the Crown, he promised to marry *Editha, Godwin's Daughter*; but it was in the Year 1044 before the Nuptials were solemnized, and at last, they were never consummated, notwithstanding the Lady was the most amiable Person of her Age, both for Virtue as well as Beauty.

Though by his external Shew of a more than common Sanctity, he procured himself the glorious Titles of *Saint and Confessor*; yet, in Reality, he was but a weak and wicked Monarch; for he was not only insensible to his Wife, but perfectly cruel to his Parents.

In 1051, however, he abolished the heavy Imposition of *Dane-gelt*, amounting to the annual Sum of 40,000*l.* notwithstanding it had been paid for 38 Years without Intermiſſion.

He was the first Prince that ever touched for the King's Evil.

In 1065, he assisted at the Consecration of *Westminster-Abbey*, which was then but a small Monastery, and rebuilt it in a most magnificent Manner; and dying soon after, he was interred in the Abbey. He



He reigned 24 Years, and died without Issue.

Harold II. *twentieth King of England.*

*Harold* the Ild, Son of *Godwin*, after the Decease of *Edward*, siezed the Crown, under Pretence of being appointed by *Edward* to succeed him; though, in Reality, he had appointed *William*, Duke of *Normandy*.

Whereupon *William*, in the Year 1066, made a Descent on the Coast of *Essex* (in order to make good his Claim) with a fine Army, and coming soon after to an Engagement, *Harold* was killed on the Spot, and was buried at *Waltham-Abbey* in *Essex*.





## NORMAN KINGS.

*WILLIAM, surnamed the Conqueror, the twenty-first King of England, and Duke of Normandy, from 1066 to 1087.*



*His CHARACTER in memorial Verses.*

*WILLIAM, a spurious Branch of Rollo's Race,  
From Norman Duke to England's King we trace;  
He conquer'd Saxon HAROLD; seiz'd the Throne,  
Was brave, severe, proud, partial to his own.*

D

Mother





# Mother *Bunch's* New History of *England*.


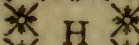


*WILLIAM*, the NORMAN.

## *His* COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		<i>Michael VII.</i>	1071.
<i>Alexander II.</i>	1061.	<i>Nicephorus I.</i>	1078.
<i>Gregory VII.</i>	1073.	<i>Alexis I.</i>	1081.
<i>Victor III</i>	1086.	Emperors of the <i>West</i> .	
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Henry IV.</i>	1056.
<i>Constant XII.</i>	1059.	King of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Romanus IV.</i>	1068.	<i>Philip I</i>	1060.

## *His Birth and Parentage.*



 E was the natural Son of *Robert*, the  
 VIth Duke of *Normandy*, by one  
*Arlotte* or *Harlotte*, from whence  
 'tis imagined by some, that the com-  
 mon Term *Harlot*, that is, a *Strumpet*, or *Pro-*  
*stitute*, is derived, a very beautiful Virgin of  
*Falaize*, the Daughter of a Furrier, with whom  
 he



he fell in Love, as she stood gazing (according to some Historians) at her Father's Door, whilst the Duke passed through the Town; or (according to others) as she was one Day dancing with other young People in the Fields.

His Family were Descendants of the celebrated *Rollo*, the *Dane*, who first invaded *England*, and afterwards committed great Ravages in *France*, about the Year 900.

This Prince was born in the Year 1026, and was educated, in his younger Years, by *Henry I.* King of *France*, whilst his Father, in a Fit of Devotion, paid a Visit to our SAVIOUR's *Sepulchre*, in the *Holy Land*, where he soon after died.

Tho' this *William* claimed the Crown of *England*, as the free Gift of King *Edward* the *Confessor*, and made good his Title thereto by his Arms against *Herod*, whom he defeated, on the 14th of *October* 1066, in a bloody Engagement at a Place called *Battle-abbey* in the County of *Suffex*; yet he artfully, and with seeming Modesty, refused the Crown; but at last, accepted of it, as being elected King by the mutual Consent of the *English* and *English Normans*.

He was crowned accordingly in *Westminster Abbey*, on the 25th of *December* then next ensuing, which was in the 52d Year of his Age.

He began his Reign, indeed, by acting like a mild and merciful Monarch; but concluded it more like a Tyrant, and one, that was deter-



mined to reduce the Kingdom of *England* to a State of Slavery.

*His Marriage.*

This victorious Prince took to Wife *Matilda*, or *Maud*, the Daughter of *Baldwin*, the Vth Earl of *Flanders*; by *Hadila*, or *Alix*, the eldest Daughter of *Robert II.* King of *France*, a potent Prince at that Time, and very instrumental to him in his Conquest of *England*, by assisting him with large Supplies both of Men and Money. She came into *England* in the Year 1067, and was crowned about *Whitsuntide* 1068, with great Pomp and Solemnity.

*His Issue Male.*

He had four Sons, namely:

1. *Robert*, surnamed *Courtchoyse*, on Account of his short Thighs; *Courthofe*, of his short Breeches; or *Courtois*, of his courteous Behaviour; who was born in *Normandy*, and succeeded his Father in the Dukedom thereof, which he left him by Will; but not contented to stay till his Death, he rebelled against his Father, who disinherited him of his Kingdom of *England* on Account of his Disobedience.

2. *Richard*, who was killed by a Stag in *New Forest*, in the Life-time of his Father.

3. *William*, commonly called *Rufus*, from the Colour of his Hair, and sanguine Complexion; that Term importing *Red*. To this Son he gave the Kingdom of *England*.

And, 4. *Henry*, who succeeded his Brother *William*.

*His*



*His Issue Female.*

He had five Daughters, namely :

1. *Cicely*, who died an Abbess.
2. *Constance*, who married *Alant Fergeant*, Duke of *Bretagne*.
3. *Adela*, who married *Stephen*, Earl of *Blois*, by whom she had a Son of the same Name, who was afterwards King of *England*.
4. *Adelisa*, promised to *Harold*, the Usurper, but died young and unmarried. And
5. *Agatha*, who was married to *Alphonso*, King of *Galicia*.

*His Wars.*

1. He entered into War with *Sweyn*, King of *Denmark*.
2. With his Neighbours, the Natives of *Wales*.
3. With *Malcolm*, King of the *Scots*.
4. With the Duke of *Britany*. And,
5. With *Philip* the First, King of *France*. In all which he proved victorious.

*His partial, and arbitrary Proceedings.*

1. He abolished the *English* Laws and Customs, and substituted those of his own Country in their Stead.
2. He degraded the *English* Language, as far as in him lay, by ordering all Law-Proceedings to be in *French*.
3. He mortified the Laity, by commanding, that all the *English* should put out their Fires and Candles at 8 o'Clock, when they heard the *Corfew-Bell*, so called, from the two  
*French*



## 46 History of ENGLAND.

*French Terms Couvre-Feu, which signify Cover-Fire.*

4. He humbled the Clergy likewise, by ordering that no *English* Monk should bear any Secular Dignity.
5. He commanded an exact Survey to be made of all the Lands, Goods, and Chattels of all his Subjects, which were registered in a Book, called *Doomsday-Book*, and deposited in the *Exchequer*, where 'tis to be seen at this Day.
6. He raised a Land-Tax, called *Hidage*, the Income, or Revenue whereof amounted to no less than 400,000 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which was equal, at that Time, to six Millions at present.
7. He oppressed his Subjects by his Game-Laws, which were so rigorous, that whoever killed a Deer, was sentenced to have his Eyes put out.
8. He was so fond of Hunting, that he depopulated the Country, for about 30 Miles in Compass, in order to inclose the *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, and would permit no one to hunt there, without his express Permission. And,
9. He built the Tower of *London*, in order to awe such Citizens in particular whose Fidelity he suspected.

*Several remarkable Accidents in this Reign.*

1. A great Fire in *London*, which consumed *St. Paul's Church*.



2. A mighty Flood, which is said to have softened and dissolved many Hills.
3. In his 9th Year, there was a hard Frost, which continued from *October* till the *April* following.
4. And lastly, towards the End of his Reign, there was an Earthquake on *Christmas-Day*.

*Additional Memorandums.*

1. The Coins of this Reign and the next were very scarce, till a great Number of them were accidentally found at *York* in the Year 1704.
2. The antient *Britons* never coined any Money, and in *Cæsar's* Time, only made use of Iron Rings, and shapeless Pieces of Brass, in Exchange for their Commodities.
3. The Silver Coins of the *Saxons*, called *Penies*, were all of a Size, and very ill minted.
4. The *Saxons* had likewise *Half-penies*, *Farthings*, and *Half-farthings*.
5. One of these antient *Penies* were really as much in Value, as *Three-pence* are at present.
6. Tho' the Art of Conveyancing has, doubtless, been greatly improved since this Conqueror's Reign; yet the two following *Grants* will be sufficient to demonstrate, that the Deeds in those Days, were much more compendious, and consequently less expensive than they are in Ours.



The first is a *Copy* of the *Charter*, by which the Conqueror kindly restored to the *Londoners* their Rights and Liberties, drawn up in the old *Saxon* Language, which ran to this, or the like Effect.

“ *William* King greeteth *William* Bishop,  
 “ and *Godfrey* Portreve, and all the Burgesles  
 “ that in *London* be, *French* and *English* friend-  
 “ ly: And I do you to wit, that I will,  
 “ that you enjoy all the Law which you did  
 “ in the Days of *Edward* King: And I will,  
 “ that each Child be his Father’s Inheritor,  
 “ after his Father’s Days: And I will not suf-  
 “ fer that any Man any Wrong you offer. —  
 “ God keep you.”

The other remarkable *Grant* runs in the Words and Form following.

“ I *William* King,  
 “ The third Year of my Reign,  
 “ Give to Thee *Norman* Hunter,  
 “ To Me that art both Leef and Dear,  
 “ The *Hop* and the *Hoptan*,  
 “ And all the Bounds up and down,  
 “ Under the Earth to Hell,  
 “ Above the Earth to Heaven,  
 “ From Me and Mine,  
 “ To Thee and Thine,  
 “ As good and as fair,  
 “ As ever they mine were,  
 “ To witness that This is Sooth,  
 “ I bite the White-wax with my Tooth,  
 “ Be-



- “ Before *Jug, Maud, and Margery,*  
“ And my youngest Son *Henry,*  
“ For a Bow and a broad Arrow,  
“ When I come to hunt upon *Yarrow.*”

### *His Death.*

In his last Expedition against the King of *France*, which was in the Year 1087, he reduced the City of *Mantes* to Ashes, and by approaching too near the Flames, he threw himself into a Fever; during which Indisposition, he was conveyed to *Roan*, and from thence to a small Village, called *Hermentride*, not far distant from that City, where he died on the 9th of *September*, then next ensuing, in the 64th Year of his Age, after a Reign of 52 Years in *Normandy*, and in *England* 20 Years, 10 Months, and 26 Days.

### *His Burial.*

He was buried at *Caen* in *Normandy*, without any Ceremony, in the Monastery called *St. Stephen's Abbey*, of which he was the Founder.

### *His Character.*

He was tall, thick-set, and big; and his Corpulency was troublesome to him in his latter Years. He was so vigorous, that Historians declare, no one could bend his Bow but himself. He was very laborious, seasoned to all the Hardships of War, patient of Heat and Cold, Hunger and Thirst. He had a great Soul, an elevated Mind, and a prodigious Ge-



nus, which suffered nothing to escape it's Researches; he delighted in War, understood it well, and had great Success in it. When once he was provoked to Anger, it was impossible to appease him. This the *English* found to their Cost; for *William*, wearied out with their frequent Insurrections, treated them with such a heavy Hand, that he almost deserved to be branded with the ignominious Title of a Tyrant.



WILLIAM



WILLIAM II. *the twenty-second King of England, and Duke of Normandy, surnamed Rufus. From 1087 to 1100.*



*His CHARACTER in memorial Verses.*

WILLIAM the second won but little Fame ;  
 He built that Hall which Westminster we name ;  
 Was valiant, rash, intemperate and vain ;  
 At last, by Tyrrel in New Forest slain.






WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS,  
the XXIIId. King of *England*.

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.			
<i>Victor</i> III.	1086.	<i>Alexis</i> I.	1081.
<i>Urban</i> II.	1088.	Emperor of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>Paschal</i> II.	1099.	<i>Henry</i> IV.	1056.
Emperor of the <i>East</i> .		King of <i>France</i> .	
		<i>Philip</i> I.	1060.

*His Accession to the Throne.*


 HIS Prince was 30 Years of Age when he ascended the Throne. He was called *Rufus*, from the Colour of his Hair, and his sanguine Complexion. He got Possession of the *English* Crown, by the Aid and Assistance of *Lanfranc*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Eudo*, the High-Treasurer.

He was crowned by the Former at *Westminster*, on *Sunday* the 27th of *September*, 1087, according to some Historians ; but by others, on the 5th of *October*, then next ensuing.

*His Wars.*

1. He engaged in a War with his Brother *Robert*, who was set up by his Uncle *Odo*, then Earl of *Kent*, in the Year 1088, in order, if possible, to dethrone him. *William*, how-



however, soon put an End to that Rebellion, and was determined (in Return) to invade *Normandy*, and deprive his Brother of his Ducal Dominion, which he easily accomplished; for tho' the *Norman* Duke applied to the *French* King, in 1090, for his Assistance; yet *William* sheathed the Sword of that Monarch by a Present of Gold.

In the Year 1091, however, he was reconciled to his Brother *Robert*, upon the Intercession of his Friends, and came to a Treaty with him, wherein it was agreed (amongst other Articles) that the Survivor should enjoy both *England* and *Normandy*.

2. In the next Place, he opposed *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, for espousing the Interest of *Edgar Atheling*, his Brother-in-Law, whom he had banished, and whose Effects he had confiscated; but that *Scotch* King was obliged, in the Year 1093, to pay him the same Homage as he had paid to his Father before him; and soon after, not only he and his Son were slain, but the whole *Scotch* Army were totally defeated, and put to the Sword by one *Mowbray*, then Governor of *Northumberland*.

3. He engaged in a War with the *Welsh*, by whom he was greatly harrassed and perplexed; for they had committed great Outrages both in *Shropshire* and *Cheeshire*; *William*, however, in the Year 1095, avenged himself of those Rebels, by driving them into their Forests, and obliging them to fly for Shelter



to their Rocks, and such other Places as were most difficult of Access: And as one Count *Eu* in particular distinguished himself in fomenting that Insurrection, his Punishment was very severe, if not inhuman; for *William* first gave Orders for putting both his Eyes out; and afterwards for depriving him of his Virility by Castration. And

Ever since this total Defeat, *Wales* has been under the Dominion of the *English* Monarchy.

*His remarkable Transactions at Home.*

1. He rebuilt *London* Bridge.
2. He raised a new Wall round the Tower of *London*. And,
3. He built *Westminster-Hall*, which he made 270 Feet in Length, and 74 in Breadth.

*Remarkable Accidents in this Reign.*

1. In the 4th Year of his Reign, 600 Houses in *London*, with the Roof of *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, were blown down by a Tempest.
2. In the 10th Year of his Reign, the Earldom of *Godwin*, in the East of *Kent*, was overflowed by the Sea, and formed those Banks, which are now called *Godwin-Sands*.
3. In his 11th Year, a Well, at a Village called *Timchamstead*, near *Windsor* Forest, in *Berkshire*, flowed with Blood instead of Water. And,

4. In



4. In the same Year, great Flashes of Fire were seen in several Places for 15 Weeks successively.

*Additional Remarks.*

1. In the Year 1096, the first Holy War was undertaken by the *Christian* Princes with 300,000 Men, at the Instigation of the Pope.
2. In 1099, *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, engaged in the Holy War, and *Jerusalem* was taken: Whereupon it was proposed, that the Duke should be made King thereof; but he did not think proper to accept of that Offer.
3. In this Reign, the County of *Glamorgan* was taken from the *Britons* by twelve *English* Knights. And,
4. In this Reign, the Taxes were not only numerous and heavy; but raised after a very arbitrary Manner.

*His Issue.*

Though this Prince had neither Wife nor Concubines, as we can find; yet Sir *Richard Baker* informs us, that he had a Bastard Son, named *Bertrannus*, whom he advanced in Honour, and married into a noble Family; but he gives us no farther Account of him.

*His Death and Burial.*

As *William* was hunting one Day, in the Year 1100, near *Choringham*, in the *New Forest*, the Company dispersed; when this Prince was left alone with one *Walter Tyrrel*, a



*French Knight* of great Worth, and a peculiar Favourite. As they were together, a Stag happened to pass by, at which the King shot, and wounded it, tho' but very slightly; soon after, *Tyrrel* shot at another Stag, but missed it, and unhappily struck the King full in the Breast with his Arrow, who immediately expired.

This fatal Accident happened on *Tuesday* the 2d of *August*, in the Year 1100, and in the 44th Year of his Age.

In all Probability, this Domestic of his had no wicked Intention in this Action; since we don't find, that he was ever so much as tried, much less punished for the Commission of so fatal a Misdeed.

His royal Coarse had no better a Conveyance than a Collier's Cart, from the Spot where he fell, to *Winchester*, where it was privately interred in *St. Swithin's Church*, after having reigned twelve Years, eleven Months, and nine Days, where his Monument is still remaining.

It is very remarkable, that he was the third Person of his Father's Family that came to an untimely End on that unfortunate Spot of Ground; which was imputed, in those Days of Superstition, as a Judgment on the *Conqueror*, for having ruined (as we have before hinted) not only four Abbeys, but no less than six and thirty Parish-Churches, to make  
a com-



a commodious Habitation only for a Parcel of wild Beasts.

*His Character.*

The only good Quality remarkable in this Monarch was his dauntless Courage, which, however, was but one Remove from brutal Fierceness. He had had great Contests with one *Anselm*, a *Norman* Abbot, who, in the Year 1093, was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and in 1095, he seized his Revenues, and detained them in his own Hands, for his Acknowledgment of the Pope. In short, he carried his Vices and his Tyranny to so high a Pitch, that the mortal Wound he received from his Servant *Tyrrel*, as before mentioned, was looked upon by Many, not as the Result of mere Chance, but as a just Judgment of God Almighty, who removed him, in this Manner, out of Compassion to his Subjects, who long groaned under the Tyranny and Oppression of so wicked a Prince.



HENRY I. *the twenty-third King of England,  
and Duke of Normandy, surnamed Beau-  
Clerc. From 1100 to 1135.*



*His CHARACTER in memorial Verses.*

*Learn'd and polite, the Conqu'ror's youngest Son,  
By Wisdom kept the Crown, his Wiles had won :  
Brave, handsome, sober ; to his Subjects kind ;  
Yet faithless, covetous, to Lust inclin'd.*




HENRY I. XXIII<sup>d</sup>. King of  
*England*, and Duke of *Normandy*,  
 surnamed *Beau-Clerc*.

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		<i>John Comnen.</i> 1118.	
<i>Paschal</i> II.	1099.	Emperors of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>Gelasius</i> II.	1118.	<i>Henry</i> IV.	1056.
<i>Calistus</i> II.	1119.	<i>Henry</i> V.	1106.
<i>Honorius</i> II.	1124.	<i>Lotharius</i> II.	1125.
<i>Innocent</i> II.	1130.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Philip</i> I.	1060.
<i>Alexis</i> I.	1081.	<i>Lewis</i> VI.	1108.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 E was the fourth, and youngest Son  
 of *William* the Conqueror, born  
 at *Selby* in *Yorkshire*, in the Year  
 1070, in the third Year of his Fa-  
 ther's Reign.

*His Education.*

He was bred at *Paris*, as some say, and o-  
 thers at *Cambridge*; and 'tis highly probable  
 at Both; for he made such an expeditious and  
 surprizing Progress in his Studies, that he de-  
 servedly acquired the Name of *Beau-Clerc*,  
 that is to say, the *polite Scholar*.

*His*



*His Accession to the Throne.*

Upon the Death of King *William Rufus*, this Prince took the Advantage of the Absence of his eldest Brother *Robert*, who was then on his Return from the *Holy Land*, after his Conquest of *J. rusalem*; and repairing directly to *Winchester*, he all on a sudden seized the royal Treasure there; by which Means, he procured himself to be recognized King of *England*.

On the 5th of *August*, in the Year 1100, about four Days after his Brother's Decease, he was crowned at *Westminster*, by one *Maurice*, the then Bishop of *London*.

*His Wars.*

1. *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, being returned, in the Year 1101, from the *Holy Land*, and making a Descent at *Portsmouth* with a numerous Army, in order to lay Claim to the Crown of *England* as his Birth-right, *Henry* came to a Treaty with him soon afterwards, wherein it was agreed, (amongst other Articles) that *Henry* should enjoy the Kingdom for his Life, upon the Payment to *Robert* of 3000 Marks *per Annum*; and that the Survivor should succeed both to the Kingdom and *Dutchy*.

*Henry* (after this Treaty was concluded) was, for some considerable Time, peculiarly complaisant to his Brother; and in order to steal upon his easy and generous Temper, and answer his own base, self-interested Views,

was



was perfectly lavish of his Favours ; but in the Year 1105, he threw off the Mask, and made open War upon his Brother *Robert*, in which he proved so successful, that, in the Year following, he reduced all *Normandy* to his Obedience, and took the Duke Prisoner near *Tenchebray*, a large Town in the lower *Normandy* ; and soon afterwards conveyed him to *England*, and from thence to the Castle of *Cardiff*, in *Wales*, where he cruelly caused his Eyes to be put out, in order to prevent any farther Competition. There the unfortunate *Robert* lived for twenty-six Years successively in that melancholy State ; and at last, died there, a remarkable Instance, that high Birth is no Security for worldly Enjoyments.

It is observable, that this *Robert* never had but one Son, named *William Criton*, and that he proved as unsuccessful as his Father.

2. After this, he engaged in a War with the *French* ; *Lewis le Gros*, having assisted the petty Lords of *Normandy*, who, at that Time, were in open Rebellion against their Sovereign. *Henry* thereupon crossed into *Normandy*, where he defeated the *French*, took the great Standard of *France*, and carried it to the City of *Roan* in Triumph.

3. King *Henry* had likewise some domestic Wars ; particularly with the *Welsh*, headed by the Earl of *Shrewsbury* ; but he drove them back into their strong Holds and Caverns ; and the Earl, instead of acquiring any new Advantages,



vantages, lost the Honours and Estates of which he was before possessed.

*His Marriages.*

This Prince first intermarried with *Maud*, or *Matilta*, the Daughter of *Malcolm*, the 3d King of the *Scots*; and afterwards, with *Adeliza*, the Daughter of *Geoffrey*, Earl of *Louvain*.

*His legitimate Issue Male by Maud his first Wife.*

He had only one Son, named *William*, who, in his Passage from *France* to *England*, was unfortunately cast away and drowned; which Affliction cast such a Damp upon all the Successes of this Monarch, and affected him to that Degree, that some Historians assure us, he never afterwards was seen to laugh.

*His legitimate Issue Female by Maud his first Wife.*

He had only one Daughter, likewise called *Maud* the *Empress*, who was first married to the Emperor *Henry IV.* and afterwards, to *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*.

Tho' he had no Issue by his second Wife; yet he had a great Number of natural Children. Some say, that he had no less than seven Sons, and seven Daughters.

*His remarkable Transactions at Home.*

1. No sooner was he seated on the Throne, but he shewed himself worthy of filling it: For he reigned with great Clemency and Justice; preferring learned and pious Men in the Church, and removing the scandalous



lous and ignorant : He mitigated, in a great Measure, the Rigour of the Laws introduced by his Father ; remitting, or abating several heavy Taxes, and allowing the Nobility the Liberty of Hunting.

2. He was the first King who brought religious Processions in Fashion ; and the first who joined Rivers for Navigation, *viz. Trent and Witham* from *York-Sea* to *Lincoln*, 7 Miles.
3. He founded also the Abbies of *Hide*, *Cirencester*, and *Reading*, and the Priory of *Dunstable*.
4. He held the first great Council, wherein the prohibiting of Priests, their Wives and Concubines were considered. In which the Bishops and Clergy granted to the King the Power of correcting them, as he saw most convenient, for so heinous an Offence ; by which Means, he raised vast Sums of Money, by compounding with the Priests for certain annual Payments, to indulge them in the Enjoyment of their Wives and Concubines.
5. He granted his Subjects a very advantageous Charter, which confirmed several Privileges they had enjoyed under the *Saxon* Kings, and confirmed, in particular, the Laws of King *Edward*. He reformed likewise several Abuses that had crept into the Court.



*Extraordinary Accidents in this Reign.*

1. His Son *William* (as we before observed) with many Lords and Ladies, was unfortunately drowned.
2. A great Part of *Flanders* was overflowed, which brought a great Number of *Flemings* into *England*.
3. In the second Year of his Reign, the two Cities of *Winchester* and *Gloucester* were reduced to Ruins by Fire.
4. Four *Circles*, and a *blazing Star*, near the *Sun*, appeared in the fifth Year of his Reign.
5. In his 13th Year, there was a great Mortality.
6. In his 14th Year, the City of *Worcester* was destroyed by Fire.
7. In this Reign, the *Thames*, *Medway*, and *Trent*, were dried up to that Degree, that the smallest Vessels could scarcely pass along the Channels.
8. In his 16th Year, appeared a *blazing Star*, or a *Comet*; and *Chester* soon after was almost reduced to Ruins by Fire.
9. In his 33d Year, the City of *London* was burnt from *West-cheap* to *Aldgate*.
10. In the 34th, the City of *Worcester* suffered greatly once more by Fire.
11. At one Time, in this Reign, the *Moon* appeared as if turned to Blood.

*Additional Remarks.*

1. It was by this Prince's Order, that an *English* Yard was first established.

2. The



2. The *Knights Templars* first began in his 19th Year.
3. In his 25th Year, a Law was made for *Coiners* to have, not only their Hands, but their Privy-Members cut off.
4. In this Reign commenced the Fashion for the Men to wear their Hair long, as well as the Women.

*Taxes in this Reign.*

1. In his 6th Year, he set a Fine upon every Parish-church, and obliged the Incumbent to pay it for the Redemption of his Church.
2. In the 8th Year of his Reign, he raised 3s. for every *Hide* of Land; which Sum was appropriated for Part of his Daughter *Maud's* Portion.
3. He had, moreover, during his whole Reign, an annual Tax of 12d. *per Hide*.

*Memorandum.*

He left behind him, at his Death, 100,000*l.* in ready Money; besides a large Quantity of Plate and Jewels of an inestimable Value.

*His Death and Burial.*

In the Year 1135, this Monarch went over into *Normandy*, and died on the 2d of *December* then next following, at *St. Dennis*, in the Forest of *Lions*, after seven Days Sickness, of a Surfeit, taken by eating too freely of *Lampreys*, in the 65th Year of his Age; having reigned 35 Years and four Months, and been Duke of *Normandy* 29 Years, and upwards. And



in him ended the Issue Male of the *Norman* Line.

His Body, however, was brought from thence, to *England*, and interred in the Abby of *Reading*, of which he had been the Founder; but in what Part is unknown, as there are no Remains of any Monument. His Daughter *Maud*, the Empress was likewise buried in the same Abbey.

### *His Character.*

He was very couragious; one of great Penetration, and soberly inclined. As to his Person, he was very comely, and graceful in his Deportment. As to his internal Qualities, he was a profound Scholar, as is the Import of his Surname; but then he was cruel, avaricious, and violently addicted to the Sin of Fornication. In order, however, to throw a Veil over his Vices, he founded several Abbeys and Episcopal Churches.





# *The* HOUSE of BLOIS.

STEPHEN, *the twenty-fourth King of England.*  
*From 1135, to 1154.*



*His CHARACTER in memorial Verses.*

*Valiant and prudent, bnt of dubious Right,  
Which oft, with various Chance, was try'd in  
Fight.*

*At length, his own Son dead, this Prince agreed,  
That Henry, Son of Maud, should him succeed.*





# STEPHEN, of BLOIS, the XXIVth King of *England*.

## *His* COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		<i>Eman. Comnen, 1143.</i>	
<i>Innocent II.</i>	1130.	Emperors of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>Celestin II.</i>	1143.	<i>Lotharius II.</i>	1125.
<i>Lucius II.</i>	1144.	<i>Conrad III.</i>	1138.
<i>Eugenius III.</i>	1145.	<i>Frederic I.</i>	1152.
<i>Anastas IV.</i>	1153.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Adrian V.</i>	1154.	<i>Lewis VI.</i>	1108.
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Lewis VII.</i>	1137.
<i>John Comnen,</i>	1118.		

## *His* Accession to the Throne.

THE Male-Line of the *Normans* (as  
 T has been before hinted) being ex-  
 tinct in *Henry I.* and his Daughter  
*Maud*, the *Empress*, only left,  
 and she married to a Foreigner, this  
*Stephen*, Earl of *Boloigne* and *Mortain*, the 3d  
 Son of *Stephen*, Earl of *Blois*, by *Adela*, one  
 of the Daughters of *William the Conqueror*,  
 hearing of King *Henry's* Decease, made all  
 the Haste he possibly could into *England*, and  
 notwithstanding his former Oath to *Maud*, the  
*Empress*, who was then absent, was, by the  
 Procurement of *Henry*, his Brother, then Bi-  
 shop of *Winchester*, and *Roger*, at that Time  
 F I Bishop



Bishop of *Salisbury*, and divers other Persons of high Birth and Distinction, of his Faction, received for King, and crowned at *Westminster*, by the then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the 26th of *December* in the Year 1135, being the grand Festival of his Name-sake St. *Stephen*.

*His Wars at Home and Abroad.*

No sooner, however, was the Crown set upon his Head, but he was drove to the Necessity of taking his Sword in Hand ; for he was sorely harrassed both by the *Welsh* and the *Scots* ; but he soon appeased those Storms.

In the Year 1137, he was called into *Normandy*, which *Geoffry Plantagenet* had invaded, in Right of his Wife, the Empress *Maud*. This War, however, was ended by Compromise ; the Terms whereof were, that *Stephen* should reign during Life, on his Payment of a settled Pension to *Geoffry*.

In 1138, a Conspiracy was formed against him in Behalf of the Empress *Maud*, who arrived in *England* the Year following ; and in 1141, about the Beginning of *February*, defeated King *Stephen*, and took him Prisoner ; whereupon she was declared Queen in a national Synod, and the Oaths of Allegiance to her were immediately taken by Persons of all Ranks and Degrees, throughout the Kingdom. Some short Time after, however, *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, base Brother to the Empress, was taken Prisoner ; whereupon King *Stephen*  
was



was released on *All-Saints-Day*, in the same Year, by Way of Exchange.

In the Year 1142, *Stephen* laid Siege to *Oxford*, where *Maud* the *Empress* was resident; from whence she made her Escape to *Abington* on Foot, by Means of a deep Snow, and dressing herself all in White.

About five Years afterwards, she left the Kingdom, and never returned.

In 1149, *Henry*, the Son of the *Empress Maud*, arrived in *England*, and used his utmost Endeavours to recover his Right.

In 1153, however, a Peace was concluded between *Stephen* and *Henry*, wherein it was agreed, (amongst other Articles) that *Stephen* should enjoy the Crown during his Life, and that *Henry* should succeed him; and that the Castles, built by *Stephen's* Permission, being no less than 1117, should all be demolished.

#### *His Marriage.*

He intermarried with *Maud*, or *Matilda*, the Daughter and Heir to *Eustace*, Earl of *Bouloigne*, which Marriage was procured for him by his Uncle King *Henry I*, her Mother being Sister to that King's Wife.

#### *His legitimate Issue Male.*

1. *Baldwin*, who was born in the Reign of *Henry I*. but died in his Infancy.

2. *Eustace*, who was a Prince of very great Hopes, but died in the 18th Year of his Age. Some say he was drowned; but others that he died in a raging Fit of Madness.

3. *Wil-*



3. *William*, his youngest Son, Earl of *Mortaigne* and *Boloigne*, who died without Issue.

He had two natural Sons besides these; one named *William*, and the other *Jervais*.

*His legitimate Issue Female.*

1. *Maud*, his eldest Daughter, who died young. And,

2. *Mary*, who first was a Nun, and afterwards, Abbess of the Nunnery at *Ramsay*, in *Hampshire*.

*His Transactions at Home.*

1. He restored to the Clergy all the Liberties they claimed, and abrogated all the Laws relating to Hunting.

2. To ingratiate himself with the Nobility, he suffered as many of them, as were so inclined, to raise and fortify Castles upon their Estates, thereby laying a Foundation for a Number of petty Sovereignties.

3. He conferred likewise many new Titles, and profusely distributed the Treasure, left by his Predecessor.

4. He was so indulgent to his Subjects, that there were no regular Taxations in his Reign, and what was very remarkable, tho' he had many Enemies, it is not known, that he put any of them to Death.

5. He founded the Abbey of *Cogshall* in *Essex*, *Furness* in *Lancashire*, *Feversham* in *Kent*, and the Nunneries of *Carew* and *Higham*. In short, more Abbies were built in his Reign, than in an 100 Years before.

*Remark-*



*Remarkable Accidents in this Reign.*

1. In his first Year, there was a great Fire about *London-stone*.
2. In his third Year, all *Rocheſter* was burnt, with 39 Churches, which it then contained.
3. And, in his fifth Year, the *Thames* was ſo frozen, that Horſes and Carts paſſed over the Ice.

*Memorandum.*

In this Reign, 'tis ſaid, that the Canon-Law was firſt introduced into this Nation.

*His Death and Burial.*

In the Year 1154, ſoon after *Henry's* Return into *Normandy*, on the Pacification concluded the Year before, he fell ſick at *Dover*, of the Piles and Cholic, with both which Diſtempers he had been long afflicted, which carried him off in a few Days after he had reigned eighteen Years and ten Months, and in the 50th Year of his Age. He was interred in the Monastery of *Feverſham* in *Kent*, which he and his Queen had founded, who was likewiſe interred there with him.

*His Character.*

He was very valiant; a Man of extenſive Genius, and ſound Judgment. Tho' an expert Soldier, he was remarkably merciful and munificent. His Perſon was tall and majeſtic. His Air and Deportment were very graceful; and, in ſhort, he was one of the moſt amiable Princes of his Age.



HENRY II. *surnamed Plantagenet, twenty-fifth King of England, and Duke of Normandy. From 1154, to 1189.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*First of Plantagenets, now HENRY reigns,  
Fam'd for his Pow'r, his Lusts, and large Do-  
mains :*

*A Priest imperious vex'd him all his Life :  
Then Sons rebellious, and a wicked Wife.*





HENRY II. First of the Line of *Plantagenet*, or of the *House of Anjou*; sometimes called *Fitz-Empress*, or *Court - Mantle*; the XXVth King of *England*, and Duke of *Normandy*.

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		<i>Alexis II.</i> 1180.	
<i>Adrian IV.</i>	1154.	<i>Andronicus I.</i>	1183.
<i>Alexander III.</i>	1154.	<i>Isaac II.</i>	1185.
<i>Lucius III.</i>	1181.	Emperor of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>Urban III.</i>	1085.	<i>Frederic I.</i>	1152.
<i>Gregory VIII.</i>	1187.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Clement III.</i>	1188.	<i>Lewis VIII.</i>	1137.
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Philip II.</i>	1180.
<i>Eman. Comnen</i> , 1143.			

*His Birth and Parentage.*



HIS Prince, who was the eldest Son and Heir of *Maud*, the Empress, the only surviving legitimate Issue of *Henry I.* was born at *Mans* on the 5th of *March*, 1133.

*His Education.*

At nine Years of Age he came into *England*, where he was instructed in Learning, and from thence



thence sent into *Scotland* to his great Uncle King *David*, and by him initiated into the Principles of State; and was knighted on *Whitsunday*, in the Year 1149, which was in the 16th Year of his Age, by his said Uncle, at *Carlisle*, the capital City of *Cumberland*.

He had also a Taste of War, though very young, under the Discipline of that famous Soldier, *Robert*, Earl of *Gloucester*, his Uncle; who afterwards sent him into *Anjou*, to Earl *Geoffrey*, his Father, who died, and left him his Dukedom of *Normandy*.

On the 6th of *November*, in the Year 1153, he was adopted by his immediate Predecessor, King *Stephen*.

#### *His Accession to the Throne.*

On the 19th of *December*, in the Year 1154, he was crowned at *Westminster*, by *Theobald*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

#### *His Transactions at Home soon after.*

1. He drove a great Number of Foreigners out of his Dominions, whom *Stephen* had invited into them.

2. He razed to the Ground such Fortresses as belonged to private Persons; suffering those only to stand, as he deemed necessary for the Defence of his Dominions.

3. He resumed all the Grants of the Crown-Lands and Rents that had been made by King *Stephen*, insisting, that the Grants of an Usurper were void, and of none Effect. He made likewise divers Resumptions in *Normandy*.



4. He permitted the Laws of *Edward* to be revived, and confirmed the Charter which was granted by *Henry I.* his Grandfather.

*His Marriage.*

This Prince intermarried with *Eleanor*, of *Aquitain*, the eldest Daughter of *William V.* of that Name, Duke of *Aquitain*, the repudiated Wife of *Lewis VII.* King of *France*, but separated from him by the Authority of the *Pope*, being, by joint Consent, divorced for Consanguinity, in the 3d or 4th Degree.

*His legitimate Issue Male.*

1. *William*, who was born in *Normandy* before his Father was King of *England*, viz. on the 17th of *August* 1152, but died an Infant in the Year 1156.

2. *Henry*, who was born on the 28th of *February*, in the Year 1154, and died without Issue.

3. *Richard*, who was born in *September* 1156, and succeeded him in the Throne.

4. *Geoffrey*, who was born on the 23d of *September*, in the Year 1158, in the 4th Year of his Father's Reign, but came to an untimely End; for in a *Tournement* at *Paris*, in *France*, he was trodden to Death by his own Horse, in the Year 1186.

5. *Philip*, who died very young.

6. *John*, who was born on *Christmas Eve*, in the Year 1166, and surnamed *Sans-Terre*, or *Lack-Land*, and succeeded his Brother *Richard*.

*His*



## HENRY II.



### *His legitimate Issue Female.*

1. *Maud*, who was born in the 3d Year of her Father's Reign, in the Year 1157, and espoused to *Henry V. Duke of Bavaria*, in the Year 1167.

2. *Eleanor*, who was born at *Roan*, in the Year 1162, and married to *Alphonso VIII. King of Castile*, a Province in *Spain*.

3. *Joan*, who was born at *Augiers*, in *France*, in the Year 1164, and married to *William II. King of Sicily*, &c.

Besides these, he had two natural Sons by his Concubine, *Fair-Rosamond*, the Daughter of *Walter Lord Clifford*, viz. *William*, surnamed *Long-sword*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Geoffrey*, Archbishop of *York*.

*Note.* The Story of this his celebrated Concubine, and of her being poisoned by the jealous Queen *Eleanor*, in her *Bower*, or *Labyrinth*, erected by him at *Woodstock*, for her Reception and Concealment during his Absence from *England*, is very well known; and 'tis equally well known, that when he found, on his Return from *Normandy*, the fatal Effects of his Wife's Revenge, he (by Way of Resentment of that inhuman Action) confined her close in Prison, where she continued for 16 Years successively, to the Day of his Death.

He had another Son likewise, by a Daughter of Sir *Ralph Blewet*, who was named *Morgan*, and tho' elected Bishop of *Durham*, could



not prevail on the *Pope* to grant him his Confirmation in that See, on any Terms.

*His Wars.*

1. In the first Place, soon after he had done Homage to *Lewis VII.* King of *France*, for his Dukedoms of *Normandy*, and of his several Earldoms, he quarrelled with *Geoffrey*, his own Brother, and dispossessed him of all his Dominions.

2. He declared War against *Raymond*, Earl of *Tbolouse*, a City of *France*, to which he laid Siege, but to no Purpose; upon which a Peace was concluded, on an Acknowledgment of 100 Marks of Silver, or ten Horses, worth ten Marks each, to be paid to *Henry*.

3. He was engaged soon afterwards in War with one *Dermoth*, an *Irish* King, who was forced to submit to the Power of two of his Captains, named *Robert Fitz-Stephens*, and *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*: After which, *Henry* crossed into *Ireland*, and appointed *Hugh Lacy* Governor of that Island in his Name, by the Title of *Grand Justiciary*.

4. After this, he entered into War with *William*, King of *Scots*, and took him Prisoner.

5. In the next Place, he vanquished *Philip*, Earl of *Flanders*, who had made a Descent into *England*, at the Head of a strong Body of Forces.

6. And lastly, he had several Engagements with the *Welsh*, who had been very outrageous,



ous, and committed many great Disorders in *England*.

*His Domestic Troubles.*

Having thus secured Affairs abroad, he bent his Thoughts upon bringing the Clergy, whose Usurpations were intolerable, into Subjection to the secular Magistrates.

In this, however, he was strenuously opposed by *Thomas Becket*, an insolent Prelate, who, at that Time, was Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by the King's Indulgence.

The Dispute ran so high, that the Archbishop was forced to fly out of the Kingdom; but a Reconciliation being made, by the Mediation of the *Pope* and the King of *France*, he was permitted to return in Peace: But that Peace was soon interrupted by fresh Oppositions of that turbulent Prelate, which created the King so much Uneasiness, that four of his Domesticks, who were all Knights, namely, *Sir Hugh Mervile*, *Sir William Tracy*, *Sir Richard Boritain*, and *Sir Reynald Fitzwar*, imagining their Attempt would prove agreeable to their royal Master, went down to *Canterbury*, unknown to the King, and murdered *Becket* in his Cathedral Church, whilst he was saying *Vespers*, on the 29th of *December*, in the Year 1172.

*The fatal Effects of this wicked Assassination.*

Upon this, *Alexander III.* at that Time *Pope*, being a very strenuous Asserter of the Prerogatives



tives of the Clergy, excommunicated the King.

However, on his Majesty's public Declaration, not only of his Innocence, but his Abhorrence of such a premeditated and impious Action, and on his too abject Submission to whatever Terms his Holiness was pleased to impose, he went to *Avranches*, an Episcopal City in the *Lower Normandy*, where he received from two of the *Pope's* Legates, appointed for that Purpose, his Absolution in Form.

Soon after this, his Zeal transported him to a still meaner Condescension; for in the Year 1174, he went in Pilgrimage bare-foot, to the Tomb of the deceased Prelate, who had been then but lately canonized, and distinguished by the pompous Title of Saint and Martyr, in Sight whereof he received no less than four-score ignominious Lashes from the Hands of the *Prior*, and the *Monks* of the Convent, where his Body lay interred.

*Memorandums.*

1. It is here to be observed, that the Canonization of that Prelate, tho' 'tis highly questionable, whether he deserved the Title of a commonly honest Man, much less a good Christian, had such an Effect in the *Romish* Church, that the *Shrine* of this new Saint was superstitiously resorted to by all Ranks and Degrees of People, till the Commencement of the *Reformation*, and idolatrously worshipped almost equally with *Jesus Christ* himself.

2. It



2. It is likewise well worthy of Remark, that the four *Assassins* (upon the Perpetration of their iniquitous Murder) fled immediately out of the Kingdom; and finding their self-interested Views all entirely frustrated, never attempted to return; but wandered about for some Time (like *Cain*) in Exile and Disgrace, and at last died in the most deplorable State and Condition, in all the Agonies of conscious Guilt and deep Despair.

After this short Digression, it will be proper to add some other Mortifications which King *Henry* met with in his Decline of Life.

From the Year 1173, to the Day of his Decease, he was so harrassed and perplexed by his turbulent and unruly Wife, in Conjunction with her undutiful and rebellious Sons, that they left him not the least Interval of Ease and Peace of Mind; and as an Instance of his Rage and Resentment of their unnatural Conspiracies against him, we are informed, that some short Time before he fell sick, he not only (like *Job*) in a Fit, as it were, of Despair, cursed the Day of his own Birth, but vented the most direful Imprecations his unruly Passions could devise, against his perfidious Consort, and all her rebellious Offspring.

*Taxes* in this *Reign*.

In the Beginning of his Reign, there was a *Scutage*, but to what particular Sum it amounted we have no Account.

There



There was a second in the 5th Year of his Reign, the Intention whereof was to raise Men for the Siege of *Tholouse*, amounting to the Sum of 180,000 *l*.

Two Years after that, there was a third, at two Marks every Knight's-Fee.

In the 12th Year of his Reign, there was a Tax of 2 *d*. in the Pound for the first Year, and 1 *d*. in the Pound for four Years after, on all Rents and Moveables.

In the 14th Year of his Reign, there was another *Scutage*, at a Mark every Knight's-Fee.

In the 18th, another, but to what Sum it amounted is uncertain. And,

In the last Year of his Reign, there was one more, and that was a Tenth on all Moveables for the *Crusado*.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. No Lions were ever kept in the Tower till this Time ; but that Custom has been continued ever since.
2. In the 9th Year of this King's Reign, *London-Bridge* was rebuilt with Timber.
3. His 12th Year was remarkable for an Earthquake, which was so strongly felt in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and the *Isle of Ely*, that it threw People down, and made the Bells ring in the Steeples.
4. A marvellous *Dragon* was seen at *Osyth*, in his 17th Year, which fired Houses as it moved along.

5. In



5. In the 23d Year, a Shower of Blood fell down in the *Isle of Wight*.
6. In the 26th Year, a wonderful *Fish* was taken, the upper Part whereof bore the Resemblance of a Man.
7. Several Bones of an extraordinary Magnitude were dug up, in the 34th Year of his Reign, which were supposed to be those of the *British* Hero *Arthur*, and his Wife *Guinevour*.
8. Towards the Close of his Reign, not only the City of *London*, but that of *Paris* likewise was paved with Stones.
9. And lastly, as the Houses in *Lubeck* had been burnt down by reason of their being thatched, the Custom of thatching Houses from thence forwards was discontinued, and Tyling was substituted in its Room.

*His Death and Burial.*

After a Reign sufficiently glorious, though attended with great Troubles and Vexations, (as has been already shewn) he died with Grief, at *Chinon* in *Normandy*, and was interred in the Abbey of *Font-Evraud*, after he had sat on the Throne 34 Years and upwards, and in the 57th Year of his Age.

*His Character.*

He was possessed of a thousand fine Qualities; was brave, generous, magnificent, clement, just and prudent; but his Lust and Ambition were insatiable; and tho' he was naturally



naturally hot, and passionate to Excess at Times; yet, for the most Part, he was extremely affable and courteous; and remarkably so to the Ladies of his Court.





RICHARD I. *surnamed* Cœur de Lion, (or Lion's Heart) *the twenty-sixth King of England and Cyprus. From 1189 to 1199.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Richard for boist'rous Courage chiefly known,  
Wasted his Years in Countries, not his own;  
A Prisoner long; at last untimely slain;  
England had small Advantage from his Reign.*



\*\*\*\*\*

RICHARD I. surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, (or *Lion's Heart*) XXVIth King of *England*, and *Cyprus*.

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Emperors of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>Clement III.</i>	1188.	<i>Frederic I.</i>	1152.
<i>Celestin III.</i>	1191.	<i>Henry VI.</i>	1190.
<i>Innocent III.</i>	1198.	<i>Philip I.</i>	1197.
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		King of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Isaac II.</i>	1185.	<i>Philip II.</i>	1180.
<i>Alexis III.</i>	1195.		

*His Birth and Education.*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 T HIS Prince, the third, but eldest surviving Son of *Henry II.* was born at *Oxford*, in the Year 1157, and in the third Year of his Father's Reign. He was trained up to War in *France*, and on Account of his distinguished Valour, was surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, as above observed.

*Remarkable Incidents before his Accession to the Throne.*

1. He concluded a Peace with *Philip Augustus*, who gave him back *Mans*, and divers other Cities which he had taken from *Henry*.

2. After



2. After this, he went to *Roan*, where the Ducal Sword was put into his Hand.

3. Upon the News of his Father's Death, which he received in *France*, he immediately secured the King's Treasure in that Kingdom, which amounted (according to some Historians) to no less than 900,000 *l*.

4. No sooner was he arrived in *England*, but he set his Mother, Queen *Eleanor*, at Liberty, on the 20th of *July* 1189, who had been closely confined by his Father for the Murder of *Fair Rosamond* (as has been hinted before) for 16 Years successively.

*His Accession to the Throne.*

Having set his Mother at Liberty, he went directly to *London*, and was crowned at *Westminster* on the 3d of *September* then next ensuing.

*His remarkable Transactions after his Coronation.*

1. Having agreed (before his Arrival in *England*) with *Philip Augustus*, then King of *France*, to go in Person to the *Holy War*, he began, soon after his being well established on the *English* Throne, to raise immense Sums of Money for that particular Expedition, exclusive of what was left him by his Father.

A sufficient Sum being thus raised, he provided a numerous Fleet, and sent on Board it 30,000 Foot, and 5000 Horse.

3. Soon after, he went in Person to *France*, in order to meet it at *Marseilles*.

4. In



4. In his Passage to the *Holy Land*, he was driven by contrary Winds on the Island of *Cyprus*, where he tarried some considerable Time; but, contrary to his Expectations, meeting with an inhospitable Treatment from the Natives of the Island, and with Treachery from their King *Isaac*, he landed his Army, and soon made himself Master of the whole Country.

5. Upon this absolute Conquest, he was constituted King of the Island, but afterwards exchanged it for that of King of *Jerusalem*, with one *Guy of Lusignan*, which Title the Monarchs of *England* assumed for many Years after; but the King of *Sardinia* only bears it at present.

6. From *Cyprus*, this Monarch set sail for *Palestine*, where, joining with the *French* King, and some other Christian Forces, he laid Siege to the City of *Acon*, and took it in the Year 1191.

7. Some short Time after this Conquest, he defeated the great *Saracen* Army, commanded by *Saladine*, and killed upwards of 40,000 of his Soldiers.

8. Soon after this decisive Battle, *K. Philip*, upon some Misunderstanding between him and *Richard*, which had unhappily subsisted for some Time, in order to avoid coming to an open Rupture, in that distant Country, returned Home, and, on his first Arrival, invaded *Normandy*.

9. In



9. In the Year 1192, King *Richard*, having made a Truce with *Saladin*, left the *Holy Land*.

*His Misfortunes consequent thereon.*

1. Being abandoned by the Christian Princes, and apprehensive of *Philip's* Attempts to sieze his Dominions in *France*, during his Absence, and hearing, moreover, of the bad News, that his Brother had formed a Rebellion against him, *Richard* resolved to get Home as soon as possible ; and, in order to answer that desirable End, he determined to take his Journey by Land, in Disguise ; but notwithstanding all his Precaution, he was discovered in his Passage through *Vienna*, and seized by *Leopold*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, whom he had affronted in the *Holy Land*.

2. This *Leopold* kept him for the Space of twelve Months, and afterwards delivered him to the Emperor *Henry VII.* his sworn Enemy, who demanded no less than 100,000 Marks of Silver for his Ransom.

3. Upon the Payment of the above Sum, however, in the Year 1193, he was set at Liberty, and returned Home ; but found his Kingdom much impoverished by the Supplies he had drawn from it, and in great Confusion, through the Mal-Administration of one *William Longchamp*, then Bishop of *Ely*, to whose Care and Conduct he had left the Government, on his Departure from *England*.

H

*His*



# History of ENGLAND.

## *His second Coronation.*

Soon after his Arrival, he was crowned again at *Winchester*; but his Stay in *England* was very short; for in the Year 1194, he sailed into *Normandy*, in order to secure that Country against the Arms of the *French*, with whom he carried on a War for above three Years successively. However, at last, in the Year 1197, he obtained so compleat a Victory over King *Philip*, that he was glad to conclude a Truce with his injured and warlike Enemy on any Terms.

In the Year following, one *Wodomar*, Viscount of *Limoges*, in *France*, having found a vast hidden Treasure, sent a Part of it to King *Richard*; but, not satisfied therewith, he demanded the Whole: Being refused, he laid Siege to *Wodomar* in his Castle, but miscarried in the Attempt; for, as he was reconnoitring the Place, one *Bartram de Guidon* shot him in the Arm with a bearded Arrow, of which Wound he soon after died.

## *His Marriage.*

Tho' he was contracted in his Infancy to a Daughter of *Raymond*, Count of *Barcelona*, yet he never married her: And notwithstanding when he was grown up, he was affianced to *Adela*, the Daughter of *Lewis VII.* yet he never carried that Contract into Execution: In his Journey afterwards, however, to the *Holy Land*, he actually intermarried with one *Bere ngaria*, the Daughter of *Sancho*, the sixth King



King of *Navarre*, which Match was procur-  
ed for him by Queen *Eleanor*, his Mother.

Though the King neglected her Company  
for some Time; yet afterwards he retained  
a real Affection for her; and, indeed, she  
well deserved it; for she was a very virtuous,  
discreet, and beautiful Woman; and One,  
who, out of a sincere Regard for him, advent-  
ured many Dangers both by Sea and Land.

However, notwithstanding this mutual Af-  
fection, he left no Issue behind him.

*Taxes in this King's Reign.*

1. In the first Year a *Scutage* of 10 s. for e-  
very Knight's-Fee.

2. In the second Year, towards his Expe-  
dition to the *Holy Land*, two Saddle-Horses,  
and two Sumpter-Horses were taken of every  
City; of every Abbey, one Saddle-Horse,  
and one Sumpter-Horse; and of every of the  
King's Manors the same as of the Abbeys.

3. For his Ransom, when Prisoner to the  
Emperor, of every Knight's-Fee 20 s.; a 4th  
Part of the Rents of the Laics; a 4th Part of  
the Rents of some Clerks, and a 10th of o-  
thers; all the Gold and Silver that the  
Churches had; and all the Wool of that Year  
of the *Cistercian* Monks, and the Order of  
*Semplingham*.

4. Of every Plow-Land 2 s. of the Hus-  
bandmen or Occupiers.

5. Of every Knight's-Fee, a third Part of  
the Service, for his Expedition into *Normandy*;  
of



of the *Cistercians*, the King demanded their Wool, for which they compounded.

6. For the Liberty of Tournament, every Earl gave 20 Marks; every Baron 10 Marks; every landed Knight 4 Marks; and every Knight of Fortune 2 Marks.

7. In the two Years 1195 and 1196, were raised no less than 1,100,000 Marks; but not said how; also an Aid of 5 s. every Plow-Land.

8. Great Sums were also raised by Seizures, Fines and Compositions, and Sale of the Demesne-Lands.

#### *Memorandums.*

1. From the prodigious Levies abovementioned, 'tis evident, that tho' this Monarch's Reign was, in some Respect, glorious to himself, yet it was very grievous to his Subjects.

2. As an Addition to their Discontent, it is remarkable, that they enjoyed but a very small Share of their Monarch's Presence; for he did not reside in *England* the Space of one single Year, during his whole Reign.

#### *Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. It was in this Reign, that *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, the two famous Archers and Free-booters, performed those great Achievements, which we find commemorated in our antient Ballads.

2. There was also a great Famine, which continued for between three and four Years without Intermision, and was followed by  
such



such a dreadful Mortality, that some Historians assure us, the Living were hardly sufficient for the Burial of the Dead.

3. The Town of *Marling* in *Kent*, and the Nunnery belonging to it, were consumed by Fire.

### *His Death and Burial.*

As he was reconnoitring the Castle of *Challons*, in *France*, to which he had laid Siege (as has been before hinted) he was shot in the Arm with a bearded Arrow, by one *Bertram de Guidon*; which Arrow, being extracted by an unskilful Surgeon, the King died of it in the 42d Year of his Age, after he had reigned 9 Years and 9 Months.

He was interred at the Feet of his Father, at *Font-Evraud*, where a stately Monument to their Memory was erected, in the last Century, by the Abbess of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Henry the Great*.

### *His Character.*

This Monarch was of a proportionable Stature, a pleasant Countenance, and a very engaging Behaviour. His Eyes were blue, but full of Fire; and his Hair of a Yellow Cast, not far unlike to Red. — He was a Man of such invincible Courage and Intrepidity, that he justly deserved the Surname of *Lion's Heart*, which he obtained in his Youth: But as to any other good Qualities, he had none to boast of.



JOHN, surnamed Sans-Terre, or Lack-Land,  
the twenty-seventh King of England. From  
1199, to 1216.



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

JOHN's Reign was full of Troubles and Turmoils,  
From his bad Conduet, and from priestly Wiles ;  
England's great Charter by the Barons won,  
He gave ; — but to the Pope resign'd his Crown.

JOHN,




JOHN, furnamed *Sans-Terre*, or *Lack-Land*, the XXVIIth King of *England*.

*His* COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		<i>Philip</i> I.	1197.
<i>Innocent</i> III.	1198.	<i>Otho</i> IV.	1208.
<i>Honorius</i> III.	1215.	<i>French</i> Emperors of	
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Constant</i> .	
<i>Alexis</i> III.	1195.	<i>Baldwin</i> I.	1204.
<i>Alexis</i> IV.	1203.	<i>Henry</i> I.	1206.
<i>Alexis</i> V.	1204.	King of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Theodorus</i> I.	1204.	<i>Philip</i> II.	1180.
Emperors of the <i>West</i> .			

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS Prince JOHN was the fifth Son of King *Henry* II. and was born at *Oxford*, in the Year 1166, and in the 13th Year of his Father's Reign. His Father was peculiarly fond of him, and notwithstanding, in a jocular Way, he furnamed him *Lack-Land*, yet, when he was but seven Years of Age, he settled on him, not only certain Lands in *England*, but likewise others in *Normandy*.

*His*



*His Accession to the Throne.*

This Prince, by Virtue of the last Will and Testament of *Richard I.* and the high Reputation of the following Persons, namely, *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *William Marshall*, the then chief Justiciary, and Queen *Eleanor* his Mother, who espoused his Interest, came as soon as possible into *England*, and was crowned at *Westminster* on the 6th of *April*, as some Historians say; but others assert, that he was not crowned till the 28th of *May*, by Archbishop *Hubert* abovementioned, notwithstanding *Arthur*, the Son of *Geoffrey*, King *Henry's* third Son was then living.

*His Military Actions both at Home and Abroad.*

I. He first entered into War with *Philip*, King of *France*, who had espoused the Cause of *Arthur*, and took him under his Protection; but perceiving that he had no great Prospect of Success, he sued for Peace, in the Year 1200; which King *John* granted upon very advantageous Terms to himself.

This Peace, however, proved of no long Duration; for soon after, *Philip* entered *Normandy*, Sword in Hand, and sent *Arthur* a Body of Troops, in order to make a Diversion on his Side.

That Attempt, however, proved unsuccessful; for *John* went over, as soon as possible, and attacked *Arthur*, and *Hugh le Brun*,  
Earl



Earl of *March*, who had espoused his Interest, and not only routed all their Forces, but took them both Prisoners; as also, *Eleanor*, the Sister of Prince *Arthur*.

*Arthur* did not long survive this Misfortune; for he was either murdered in Prison, as his Friends gave out, or was unhappily drowned in a River, by an Attempt which he made to escape from his Confinement, or died with Grief, as is the Opinion of Many; but whether he died a natural or a violent Death cannot possibly be determined. It is certain, however, that he died in the Year 1202, and that his Sister *Eleanor* did not long survive him.

Tho' King *John* was, to all Appearance, at this Time without Competitors; yet his Troubles did not cease upon this Conquest; for soon after, *Constantia*, the Mother of *Arthur* and *Eleanor*, made her Application to the King of *France* for Revenge on *John*; whereupon *Philip* summoned him (as his Homager) to appear before him; and answer concerning the Death of his Nephew *Arthur*.

King *John*, refusing to obey his Summons, was adjudged guilty of this Murder, and, as a Traitor to *Philip*, to forfeit all the Dominions which he held of the Crown of *France*; and in the Year 1203, *Philip* took several of his Towns in *Normandy*.

However, King *John*, by the Assistance of *Guy*, Duke of *Britany*, the Husband of *Con-*  
I
*stantia*,



*stantia*, who espoused his Interest, was enabled to recover several of the Towns he had lost, and to make Head against his Invader.

Soon after, the two Monarchs, before there was any decisive Action, came to a Parley; and a Suspension of Arms was agreed to for the two subsequent Years.

2. King *John* thereupon returning into *England*, invaded *Scotland*; and, having made a considerable Slaughter there, obliged the King of *Scots* to submit to his superior Power.

3. After that, he went over into *Ireland*, which had revolted; but soon reduced those Rebels to Obedience.

4. Soon after, he was equally successful in his Contests with the *Welch*; for he carried away no less than 28 Youths of their prime Nobility as Hostages; and upon an Insurrection, consequent thereupon, he put them all to Death.

5. Having thus quelled that Rebellion, he went once more over to *France*, and entered into a War with *Lewis*, the Son of *Philip*; wherein proving very unsuccessful, he patched up a Peace with him on the best Terms he could procure.

6. On his Return home, he determined to vent his Resentment on his own Subjects; for the *English* Barons, not being able to procure from the King those Favours which they requested, had Recourse to Arms; and his Majesty, finding himself too weak to withstand them,



them, granted at once whatever they demanded.

From this glorious Stand of the Barons arose the famous *Magna Charta*, esteemed the Foundation of the *English Liberty*, which was signed in a Meadow, called *Running Mead*, betwixt *Windsor* and *Stanes*.

7. King *John*, however, not long afterwards, raised an Army, and so far prevailed over the Barons, that he over-ran all *England*, and reduced all the Castles and Fortresses belonging to the confederated Nobles entirely to Ruins.

8. Upon this, the Barons invited *Lewis*, the Son of *Philip* King of *France*, to come over to *England*, and promised him, on his Assistance, to give him the Crown.

*Lewis* accepting of this Offer, came over to *England* with a Fleet of 600 Sail, and, being joined by the Nobility, marched to *London*; and at the very same Time, the King of *Scotland* entered the Northern Parts with a numerous Army.

King *John*, indeed, collected what Forces he could, in order to make a fresh Effort; but, to his no small Mortification, most of his Carriages were left in the Fens, as they were passing betwixt *Lynn* and *Boston*.

*His violent Contests with the Pope at sundry Times, and the mortifying Effects of those superstitious Dissentions.*

1. King *John*, having shewn no kind Inclination towards the *Clergy*, the *Pope*, in Re-



venge, took the Opportunity of his Troubles, and in the Year 1208, put his Kingdom under an Interdict, whereupon all Divine Service ceased for a Time. *John* thereupon, (by Way of Retaliation) confiscated the Lands and Goods of all such of the Clergy as obeyed that Interdict, and banished the Bishops.

2. In the Year 1209, the *Pope* excommunicated King *John*, and required all his Subjects to abandon him.

3. In 1211, his *Holiness* absolved the King's Subjects from their Allegiance to him, and required them to avoid both his Presence and Conversation.

4. In the Year 1212, the *Pope* proceeded to depose King *John*, and gave his Kingdom to the *French King*.

5. Upon the *French King's* making great Preparations to invade *England*, King *John*, out of Policy, it is imagined, rather than Weakness, submitted in 1213 to the *Pope's* Terms, in order to procure his Absolution, (the Thunder of the *Romish* Court, in those Days of Superstition having tended greatly towards the Alienation of his Subjects Love and Affection from him) which were, that he should hold his Kingdom as tributary to him at the yearly Rent of 1000 Marks.

#### *Memorandum.*

By this shameful Submission, *England* became tributary to a Pack of foreign Priests,  
who



who afterwards made an insolent Use of this *Monarch's Foible*.

6. In the Year 1214, King *John*, in a solemn Assembly of both the Clergy and Laity, confirmed the Resignation he had before made of his Dominions to the *Pope*, and resigned his Crown in Form to one *Randulph*, then Legate to his *Holiness*, who, in an insolent and haughty Manner, returned it to him again as a Vassal to his Master.

7. And lastly, having thus reconciled himself to the *Pope*, and the Barons of *England*, in the Year 1215, having obliged him to confirm their *Magna Charta*, King *John* prevailed on him, not only to make that great *Charter* void, but to aid and assist him in his Wars against the *Barons*; and his *Holiness* did, accordingly, interdict all those *Barons*, and their Adherents. Those *Barons*, however, proving successful in their last Struggles with their Sovereign, (as has been before hinted) it is thought by some Historians, that the Mortifications and Disappointments which he then met with were the Cause of his Sickneſs, and soon after of his Death.

### *His Marriages.*

1. He inter-married first with *Alice*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Humbert*, Earl of *Maurienne*; with whom he was to have her Father's Dominions for her Portion; but all those Expectations were frustrated



by her untimely Death, and the second Marriage of her Father.

2. He inter-married afterwards with *Isabel*, Daughter, and Co-heir to *William* Earl of *Gloucester*; but by her he had no Issue.

3. Sometime after he procured a Divorce, under Pretence of Consanguinity in the third Degree; and thereupon took to Wife *Isabel*, the Daughter, and Heir of *Aymer*, Earl of *Angoulême*, who seemed to retain a real Affection for him.

*His Issue Male by this last Wife.*

By this Queen he had Issue

1. *Henry*, his eldest Son, who succeeded him in his Kingdom, by the Name of *Henry* the III<sup>d</sup>; who was born on the first Day of *October*, in the Year 1207. And,

2. *Richard*, who was born in the Year 1209, being the tenth Year of his Father's Reign; and elected King of the *Romans* in the Year 1256.

*His Issue Female by this last Wife.*

1. *Jean*, married to *Alexander* II, then King of *Scotland*.

2. *Eleanor*, married to *William Marshal*, the younger Earl of *Pembroke*. And,

3. *Isabel*, married to the Emperor *Frederic* II.

Note. Besides these, King *John* had five natural Sons, and two Daughters.

*Re-*



*Remarkable Accidents in this Reign.*

1. One *Hugh de Bonis*, coming to aid King *John* with a numerous Army from *Bretagne* and *Flanders*, they were all cast away.
2. In this Reign, (according to *Baker*) there were extraordinary Thunders and Lightnings, with Hail-stones as big as Turkey's Eggs; and a great Variety of Figures seen in monstrous Shapes.
3. In the 6th Year of his Reign, there was a hard Frost, that held through *January*, *February*, and *March*; by which Means, Corn, at that Time, rose from One Shilling to 13 s. 4 d. per Quarter.
4. About his 10th Year, *London-Bridge*, which till then had been all Timber-work, was built entirely with Stone; and has continued so to this Day, with only frequent Repairs.
5. And in the Year following, great Part of the City of *London* was burnt down.

*Memorandum.*

It was in this Reign, that the *Mayor* and two *Sheriffs* of *London* were first elected.

*Taxes in this Reign.*

1. In the Year 1199, he had a Scutage of two Marks of every Knight's Fee.
2. In the Year 1200, he had 3 s. of every Plow-Land.
3. In the Year 1201, he had two Marks of every Knight's Fee, who had Licence to stay at home.



4. In 1203, he took a seventh Part of all those Earls and Barons Goods who left him in *Normandy*.

5. At a Parliament in 1204, a Scutage of two Marks and a half was granted him on every Knight's Fee.

6. In 1205, he levied a vast Sum of Money upon the Earls and Barons, who refused to follow him beyond-sea.

7. In 1207, he took a 13th Part of all Moveables, as well of Laics as Ecclesiastics.

8. In 1210, he forced from the Abbies and Monasteries no less than 140,000 *l*.

9. In 1211, he had two Marks Scutage of every Knight's Fee.

10. And lastly, in 1214, he took three Marks of every Knight's Fee, who was not personally present with him at *Poitou*.

#### *His Death and Burial.*

On the 19th of *October*, 1216, he is said, by some Historians, to have died with Grief, on Account of the Losses and Disappointments which he met with in his last Contests with the Barons of *England* between *Lynn* and *Boston*, as has been before hinted: But, according to Others, by eating of Peaches too freely, and drinking new Ale at the Abbey of *Swinestead*. Others again, insist that he was poisoned by a Monk: But tho' it be somewhat uncertain whether he died a natural or violent Death, it is well known, that he was, soon after his Decease, conveyed from that Abbey to *Newark*,  
where



where he was interred, in the 50th Year of his Age; having reigned 17 Years, 6 Months, and 13 Days.

*His Character.*

As to this Monarch's personal Character, we are informed, that he was moderately tall, tho' peculiarly fond of little Men; but for what Reason is hard to determine. He was somewhat corpulent likewise; but of a sour, morose Countenance, and a various uncertain Temper. Sometimes he would seem extremely religious, and at other Times, scarcely a Christian. He was equally rapacious in the Acquisition of Money, and profuse to the last Degree in squandering it idly away. As he opposed both the *Priests* and the *Barons*, he was obliged, as we have before shewn, to truckle to Both, as Occasion offered.

Upon the Whole, it is remarked by authentic Historians, that he neither came to the Crown with Justice, nor held it with Honour, nor left it in Peace.





HENRY III. *surnamed of Winchester, twenty-eighth King of England. From 1216 to 1272.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*This King chief Note in History does gain  
From civil Discords, and the longest Reign :  
Fickle and weak, he saw his Crown just gone ;  
Yet, dying, left it to his warlike Son.*




\*\*\*\*\*

# HENRY III. surnamed of *Winchester*, the XXVIIIth King of *England*.

## *His* CÔTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		Emperors of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>Honorius</i> III.	1216.	<i>Otho</i> IV.	1208.
<i>Gregory</i> IX.	1227.	<i>Frederic</i> II.	1212.
<i>Celestin</i> IV.	1241.	<i>French Emperors of</i>	
<i>Innocent</i> IV.	1243.	<i>Constant.</i>	
<i>Alexander</i> IV.	1254.	<i>Henry</i> I.	1206.
<i>Urban</i> IV.	1261.	<i>Peter</i> II.	1217.
<i>Clement</i> IV.	1261.	<i>Rob. de Cour.</i>	1221.
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Baldwin</i> II.	1237.
<i>Theodorus</i> I.	1204.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>John</i> III.	1222.	<i>Philip</i> II.	1180.
<i>Theodore</i> II.	1225.	<i>Lewis</i> VIII.	1223.
<i>John</i> IV.	1259.	<i>St. Lewis</i>	1226.
<i>Michael</i> VIII.	1259.	<i>Philip</i> III.	1270.

## *His* Birth and Parentage.

 HIS Prince was the eldest Son of King *John* and Queen *Isabel*, and born at *Winchester* in the 8th Year of his Father's Reign, viz. on the 1st of *October*, 1207.

## *His* Accession to the Throne.

When he was about 9 Years of Age, viz. in the Year 1216, he succeeded his Father, notwithstanding



withstanding *Eleanor*, the Sister of Prince *Arthur*, was then living, and was first crowned at *Gloucester*, on the 28th Day of *October*; and on the 17th of *May*, 1219, was again crowned at *Westminster*.

*His Education.*

During his Minority, the Administration of the Government was given to *William Marshall*, the valiant Earl of *Pembroke*, who acted therein, and in the Capacity of Tutor to the young Prince, till the Year 1219, at which Time he died.

Upon his Decease, one *Peter de Rupibus*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, succeeded him as Guardian to the King, and Protector of the Kingdom.

In the Year 1217, that is to say, two Years before his first Tutor's Decease, several of the *English* Barons, who had sworn Allegiance to *Lewis* the then *Dauphin* of *France*, went over to *Henry*, as their lawful Sovereign, in Hopes of prevailing on his Youth to take more salutary Measures than his Father had done before him.

In the mean Time, *Lewis* and his Adherents marched towards *London* with an Army of 20,000 Men, and in their Way took Possession of several strong Holds. The Castle of *Lincoln*, however, was defended against them by a Lady, named *Philippa*, a Heroine, of whom History has taken but very little Notice, with so much Intrepidity and good Success, that,  
before



before the *French* could gain any Advantage, the young King's Army came up to her Relief; by whom they were totally defeated.

*Lewis*, notwithstanding this Disappointment, sent for more Forces out of *France*; but most of that Reinforcement happening to be drowned in their Passage, he was reduced to the Necessity of coming to a Compromise, and of promising, upon the Receipt of 15,000, not only to return home, but to restore those Dominions in *France* which belonged to the *English*.

Upon this Expulsion of *Lewis*, the young King was obliged to renew upon Oath the great Charter which had been given, and broken by his Father; and to grant the People such other Liberties as they thought requisite to be demanded.

*His first Military Action after his coming of Age.*

Having, in 1227, declared himself of Age, he soon after went over to *France*; but returned without Success, to the Disgrace of his Arms; and bringing back with him several Foreigners, whom he promoted, the Barons (highly provoked at that Affront, and some others of the like Nature) entered into a Combination against him, and ventured to lay their Grievances before him. Instead of listening, however, to their just Complaints, as he ought to have done, he raised an Army of Foreigners against them, and obliged many of them to fly to *Leoline*, then Prince of *Wales*.

*His*



*His second Military Action.*

He pursued them to the *Welsh* Borders, it is true ; but returned from thence with no more Honour than what he had gained in his *French* Expedition.

Upon this Disappointment, a Parliament being called, the King was prevailed on, not only to be reconciled to the Barons, but to restore them to their Honour, and remove the Foreigners from his Court.

This Reconciliation, however, was but of short Continuance ; for he was so weak as to caress his favourite Foreigners again, upon which the Barons again revolted.

*His third Military Action.*

That Storm being in some Measure appeased, he undertook another Expedition to *France*, which proved as fruitless as the Former, and was attended with equal Disgrace.

*His fourth Military Action.*

In Hopes of making himself popular, and with a professed Design to deliver the Commonality from the Oppression of the Barons, who acted as Tyrants over them, an open War was begun at Home, and a decisive Battle was fought near *Lewes* in *Sussex*, in which the King's Army was totally defeated ; and himself, his Son, his Brother, then King of the *Romans*, who came to his Aid and Assistance, and divers other illustrious Personages, were taken Prisoners.

Prince



Prince *Edward*, however, some Time afterwards, making his Escape from his Keepers, and joining some Forces with the Earl of *Gloucester*, they marched against the Earl of *Leicester*, the Barons Protector, defeated, and slew him; upon which, the King was happily set at Liberty, and *Leicester's* Adherents were by Parliament attainted. Peace, however, was not perfectly restored till Prince *Edward*, with many Others undertook the *Croisade*, and went to the *Holy Land*.

*His weak Actions, and Extortions.*

1. In the Year 1227, at which Time the young Prince declared himself of Age, he cancelled, not only the *Great Charter*, but the *Charter* of the *Forest*, which in his Minority he had confirmed.

2. Upon the second Revolt of the *Barons*, he drove a great Number of them into Exile, and seized the rich Effects and Estates of as many more.

3. At the Recommendation of the Pope, to whom he as tamely submitted as his Father, he unjustly and rigorously deprest the *English* Clergy, and conferred the most valuable Benefices upon Strangers.

4. Upon his last Return from *France*, almost penniless, and in Disgrace, he extorted an immense Sum of Money from the *Jews*, which he squandered away as idly, as he raised it unjustly.

5. He



5. He attempted to lay hold of the Ecclesiastical Revenues, but upon the Pope's Menaces, to whom he again submitted, a Reconciliation ensued.

*His Marriage.*

He inter-married, in the Year 1236, with the Lady *Eleanor*, second Daughter to *Raymond*, Earl of *Provence*.

*His Issue Male.*

By this Queen he had six Sons, four of whom, namely, *Richard*, *John*, *William*, and *Henry*, who died in their Childhood, *Edward*, his Successor, and *Edmund*, the titular King of *Scots*.

*His Issue Female.*

1. *Margaret*, who inter-married with *Alexander*, King of the *Scots*.

2. *Katharine*, who died young. And,

3. *Beatrice*, who inter-married with *John*, the first Duke of *Britany*.

Note, It is generally allowed, that he had no natural Children.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In the 7th Year of his Reign, there appeared 5 Suns at one Time.

2. At one Time in his Reign, there was so great a Famine, that the People were reduced to the Necessity, not only of eating unclean Animals, but the very Bark of Trees. In *London* only, 20,000 are said to be starved to Death.

3. At



3. At another Time, the Sea did not flow to its usual Height for 5 Days successively.
4. In his 10th Year, he granted the Citizens of *London* Licence to hunt within a certain Distance, and to pass Toll-free throughout *England*.
5. In his 15th Year, there was one continued Thunder, which lasted about a Fortnight.
6. In his 30th Year, he enlarged, and rebuilt the Church of St. *Peter* at *Westminster*.
7. In his 53d Year, the *Thames* was frozen from St. *Andrew's* Day to *Candlemas*.
8. And lastly, in his 55th Year, *Bow-Steeple* fell down, and did a great deal of Damage.

*His Death and Burial.*

In the Year 1272, King *Henry* died, in the 65th Year of his Age, having reigned 56 Years, and 20 Days.

Note. This was the longest of all the Reigns in the History of *England*.

He was buried on the 12th of *November* in *Westminster* Abbey, where his magnificent Monument is still to be seen almost entire, which was erected by his Son, *Edward* I. near that of *Edward*, the *Confessor*.

*His Character.*

He was a Man of no bright Parts, fickle and unconstant; greedy of Money, and yet profuse; an Extortioner, and yet little better for the immense Sums that he levied. He ne-



ver distinguished himself by any heroic Action. He was Praise-worthy, however, for his Clemency and Beneficence ; and for his generous Contempt of all private and illicit Amours.





EDWARD I. *surnamed* Long-shanks, *Lord of*  
*Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, XXIXth*  
*King of England. From 1272 to 1307.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*  
*Far distant, when acknowledg'd, Edward came,*  
*Assum'd the Crown, and rul'd with matchless Fame;*  
*Welsh, Scotch he conquer'd; made and unmade*  
*Kings;*  
*Reform'd the Law, and clipt the Clergy's Wings.*



EDWARD I. furnamed *Longshanks*,  
 Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of  
*Aquitaine*, XXIXth King of *Eng-*  
*land*.

*His* COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.			
<i>Gregory X.</i>	1271.	<i>Clement V.</i>	1305.
<i>Innocent V.</i>	1276.	Emperors of the <i>East</i> .	
<i>Adrian V.</i>	1276.	<i>Michael VIII.</i>	1259.
<i>John XXI.</i>	1276.	<i>Andronicus II.</i>	1283.
<i>Nicholas III.</i>	1277.	Emperors of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>Martin IV.</i>	1281.	<i>Frederic II.</i>	1212.
<i>Honorius IV.</i>	1285.	<i>Rodolphus I.</i>	1273.
<i>Nicholas IV.</i>	1288.	<i>Adol. of Nassau.</i>	1291.
<i>Celestin V.</i>	1294.	<i>Albert I.</i>	1298.
<i>Boniface VIII.</i>	1294.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Benedict IX.</i>	1303.	<i>Philip III.</i>	1270.
		<i>Philip IV.</i>	1285.

*His* Birth and Parentage.

HIS Prince was the eldest Son of  
 King *Henry III.* by his Wife *Elean-*  
*nar* of *Provence*, and was born at  
*Westminster* on the 17th of *June*, in  
 the Year 1239. He was likewise  
 stiled Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitaine*.

*His*



*His Proclamation.*

Notwithstanding, at the Decease of his Father in the Year 1272, he was in the *Holy Land*; and notwithstanding the Ministry in *England* knew not whether he was living or not; yet they proclaimed him King, and proper Persons were chosen for the Administration of all public Affairs during his Absence.

*His Coronation.*

Having received News of his Father's Death, whilst he was in *Sicily*, on his Return home, in the Year 1273, he went directly from thence to *France*. Having done Homage there to the *French* King for the Lands holden of him, he hastened to *England*, and arrived safe there in *July* 1274; and on the 19th of *August* then next ensuing, he was crowned with his Queen *Eleanor* at *Westminster*, with great Pomp and Solemnity.

*His Transactions at Home.*

His first Care was to raise Money, the *Exchequer* being perfectly exhausted through the Profusion of the preceding Reign. In order thereto, about the Year 1275,

1. He laid several heavy Impositions upon the Clergy, and deprived several of the Monasteries of their Privileges.

2. In 1276, he procured the first Statute of *Mortmain* to be enacted.

3. In 1277, he brought *Wales* under a very heavy Tribute.

4. He



4. He banished the *Jews* to the Number of about 15,000, and seized upon all their Effects.

5. Finding his Ministry and Judges guilty of gross Corruption, in 1289 he displaced most of them, and fined them in large Sums.

*His warlike Exploits Abroad.*

1. In 1284, he quarrelled with *Leoline*, then Prince of *Wales*, and having slain him in Battle, he ordered his Head to be cut off, and exposed to public View in the Tower of *London*, for having supported the disaffected *English*, and given Assistance to the King of *Scotland*. Soon afterwards his Brother *David* being taken, K. *Edward* ordered him to be executed as a common Malefactor.

2. The Line of *British* Princes ending in *David*, *Edward* soon after caused his Queen, who was then big with Child, to go and be delivered in the Castle of *Caernarvon*, and declared the Son, who was then born of her, Prince of *Wales*, who was the first that enjoyed that Title, as being a Native of the Country: And from that Time to this, the Title of Prince of *Wales* has been always borne by the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England*.

3. In 1296, he entered into his first War against the *Scots*. In this he gained great Honour, and carried the *English* Army farther into that Country than they ever penetrated before or since, except under the Duke of *Cumberland*, when he quelled the late Rebellion. In this Engagement he killed 40,000 *Scots*, and took



took the three following important Places, namely *Berwick, Dunbar, and Edinburgh.*

4. In 1298, he obtained another signal Victory over the *Scots*, and killed no less than 40,000 of them.

5. In 1300, he marched a third Time against the *Scots*; but they putting themselves under the Protection of the Pope, in 1302, they gained an Advantage over the King's Army.

6. In the Year 1303, however, *Edward* made a fourth Expedition into *Scotland*; and in 1304, obliged their Nobility to submit to his superior Power; and Sir *William Wallace*, being the principal Promoter of that Insurrection, was tried by the *English* Laws in 1305, condemned, and executed as a Traitor.

7. In 1306, upon a fresh Rebellion of the *Scots*, King *Edward* sent an Army into *Scotland*, and took several of their Nobles Prisoners.

### *His Marriages.*

1. He first inter-married with *Eléanor*, the Daughter of *Ferdinando*, the III<sup>d</sup> King of *Spain*.

### *His Issue Male by that Venter.*

1. *John*, 2. *Henry*, and 3<sup>d</sup> *Alphonso*; but they all died young. His 4<sup>th</sup> Son was *Edward*, afterwards King *Edward II.*

### *His Issue Female by the same Venter.*

By her he had nine Daughters, likewise, two of whom died in their Infancy. The Names of



of the other seven were *Eleanor*, *Joan*, *Margaret*, *Alice*, *Beatrix*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*.

2. In the Year 1300, he inter-married with *Margaret*, the *French King's* Sister, by whom he had two Sons, *viz. Thomas*, afterwards Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Edmund*, afterwards Earl of *Kent*; and one Daughter, named *Eleanor*.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In the 2d Year of his Reign, there was a prodigious Rot among the Sheep, which continued to make dreadful Havock for five and twenty Years without Intermiſſion.

2. In his 15th Year, Wheat ſold for 3 s. 4 d. per Quarter; and the next Year roſe to 1 s. 6 d. per Buſhel, or 12 s. per Quarter, and ſo continued riſing till it amounted at laſt to One Pound per Quarter.

3. In his 21ſt Year, a great Part of the Town of *Cambridge* was reduced to Ruins by Fire.

4. In his 27th Year, his own Palace at *Weſtminſter*, and the Monastery thereto adjoining, were deſtroyed by Fire alſo.

5. Towards the Cloſe of his Reign, Proviſions were ſo remarkably cheap, that a fat Cock was ſold for three Half-pence, and two Pullets for the ſame Money.

*His Death and Burial.*

In the Year 1307, he was ſeized with a Dyſentery, at *Burgh upon Sands*, in his laſt Expedition to *Scotland*, in the 68th Year of his Age, and in the 35th Year of his Reign, of which  
Di-



Distemper he died, and was interred on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, then next following, at the Head of his Father's Monument, in the Chapel of *Edward the Confessor*, in *Westminster-Abbey*.

*His Character.*

He was extremely well shaped, and almost an Head taller than the Generality of Men. He would have been perfect in his Form, had his Legs, which were a little too long, been proportioned to the Rest of his Body. Upon this Account the Surname of *Long-shanks* was given him.

He had the Honour, and not without Justice, of being called the *English Justinian*, on Account of the signal Services which he did to our Laws: For more Acts, in regard to the Good of the Subjects, passed in his Reign than in any of his Predecessors. He reduced, likewise, the Laws into a System, or Body; whereas, before, they were dispersed, and known but to a very Few.

In short, he was an excellent King, an indulgent Father, a formidable Enemy, and an intrepid General. He was remarkable for his Chastity, Justice, Prudence and Moderation.

His Affection for the *Holy Land* was so great, that he gave Orders for the carrying of his Heart thither, after his Decease, and left 32,000 Pounds Sterling, for the Holy Sepulchre.

And, lastly, in his expiring Moments, he



horted the King, his Son, to continue the War with *Scotland*; and added the following remarkable Charge; “Let my Bones be carried before you; for I am certain, the Rebels will never care to stand the Sight of them.”





EDWARD II. Or Edward of Caernarvon,  
*Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine;*  
*and the XXXth King of England, from 1307*  
*to 1327.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Of Person comely, but of Genius mean,  
 Oppos'd by Faction, and a faithless Queen;  
 For Crimes of Fav'rites harass'd and detron'd;  
 Oppress'd by Murd'ers poor Caernarvon groan'd.*



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EDWARD II. *or* EDWARD of CAERNARVON, *Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, the XXXth King of England.*

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Henry VII.	1308.
Clement V.	1305.	Frederic III.	1314.
John XXII.	1316.	Kings of <i>France.</i>	
Emperor of the <i>East.</i>		Phillip IV.	1285.
Andronicus II.	1278.	Lewis X.	1314.
Emperors of the <i>West.</i>		Philip V.	1316.
Albert I.	1278.	Charles IV.	1322.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

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T \*\*\*\*\*  
HIS Prince was the third Son of King *Edward I.* by Queen *Eleanor of Castile*, his first Wife. He had his Surname from *Caernarvon*, in *North Wales*, the Place where, by particular Appointment of his Father, the Queen was delivered of him on the 25<sup>th</sup> of *April*, 1284.

*His first weak Actions at Home.*

1. He broke the three positive Commands, enjoined him by his Father's Will.

2. He recalled *Gaviston* from Banishment, and gratified him with 30,000*l.* which Sum was intended for the *Holy War.*

3. He



3. He imprisoned *Walter de Langton*, Bishop of *Chester*, then Lord Treasurer, who was at the Time of his being seized very busily employed in providing for his Father's Funeral.

4. No sooner was that Ceremony performed, but the young King passed over, with his favourite *Gaveston*, to *Belogne*, where his Nuptials with *Isabella*, Daughter of *Philip IV.* surnamed *Le Beau*, King of *France*, a Lady of 12 Years of Age only, were solemnized on the 28th of *January* 1307, and graced with the Presence of four Kings and three Queens.

*Their Coronation in England.*

No sooner were these Nuptials thus consummated, but he and his Queen arrived safely in *England*, in the Month of *February* then next following, and both were, on the 24th Day of the same Month, crowned at *Westminster* by *Henry*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, with great Pomp and Solemnity.

*His military Transactions both at Home and Abroad.*

1. Having, in the Year 1310, recalled *Gaveston* from Banishment, and by that imprudent and partial Action, given high Disgust to all the Nobility in general, they, in the Year 1311, entered into Conspiracy against him; whereupon the King planted *Gaveston* in *Scarborough-Castle*, and furnished him with the best Forces he could raise for his Defence.

2. In the Year 1312, the Nobility besieged *Gaveston* in that strong Hold, and soon after



took him; and notwithstanding all the King's Entreaties for his Life, they beheaded him at *Blacklow*, in *Warwickshire*.

3. The Barons, after this, proceeded with a large Force to *Dunstable*, in their Way to *London*; but a Reconciliation ensued; and by the Mediation of the Queen, the Bishops, &c. he granted a general Pardon to all those who were instrumental in the Decapitation of his darling Courtier.

4. In the Year 1313, he entered into a War with the *Scots*; but the King and the Army were at length defeated at *Sterling*, in the Year 1314. In the Year 1318, the *Scots* took *Berwick*; and in the Year following, the King entered into a Truce with them for two Years.

5. In the Year 1320, the King, having encouraged the two *Spencers*, Father and Son, as sanguinely as he had done *Gaveston* before, and finding that he had thereby not only given great Disgust to his Nobles, but to the Queen likewise, he commenced a War with the Lords, in the Year 1321, and reversed the Banishment of the *Spencers*.

6. In the Year 1324, the Queen, being disobliged by the *Spencers*, took Part with the Lords against the King; and afterwards going into *France*, and raising an Army there, she returned to *England* in the Year 1326: And in the Month of *September*, landing in *Essex*, she drove the King into *Wales*, and took the elder *Spencer* at *Bristol*, where she hanged him up directly.



directly. Soon after, finding the King concealed with the younger *Spencer* in *Wales*, he took them Both; and *Spencer* was hanged and quartered without any formal Trial.

In the Year 1327, the Queen, returning to *London* with her Son *Edward*, a Parliament was called in the King and Queen's Name, where six Articles were drawn up against him for Mal-Administration.

These Articles were sent to the King by the Nobility, who, by their Deputies, renounced all Fealty and Homage to him.

They, moreover, made Choice of the young Prince for their King, declaring the Father incapable of sitting at the Helm of Government; and, in a Word, deposed him, and obliged him to make a formal Resignation of the Crown to his Son.

After this, he was treated by his Consort, and her Adherents, with all the Marks of Ignominy and Contempt; and when they imagined they had sufficiently mortified him, he was conveyed to *Berkley-castle*, and from thence to *Corfe-castle*, where he continued confined to the Hour of his untimely Death.

*His Marriage, and Issue Male and Female.*

His Wife (as we have hinted before) was *Isabel*, the Daughter of *Philip IV.* King of *France*, who lived his Queen 20 Years, and his Widow 30. By her he had the following Issue:



1. *Edward*, his eldest Son, who was his immediate Successor.

2. *John*, surnamed of *Eltham*, and afterwards Earl of *Cornwall*, who died unmarried.

3. *Joan*, his Daughter, who intermarried with *David*, Prince of *Scotland*. And,

3. *Eleanor*, who was the second Wife of *Reynold*, the second Earl of *Geldres*.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this King's Reign.*

1. The greatest Earthquake that had ever been felt in *England*.

2. In his 8th Year, there was so great a Famine, that Criminals in Prison are reported to have torne in Pieces those that were fresh brought in, and eat them half alive.

3. Upon digging at *St. Paul's*, some Time in the same Reign, the Heads of above 100 Oxen were thrown up, from whence it was concluded, by some Antiquaries, that the Temple of *Diana* had formerly stood in the Place which is now occupied by that Cathedral. And,

4. The Order of *Knights-Templars*, being accused of the most enormous Crimes, were suppressed, about the same Time, all over *Europe*, by a general Agreement among the Christian Princes.

*His Death and Burial.*

He had not been in *Corfe-castle* long, before some Assassins covered him with a Heap of Feather-beds; and at the same Time, run a red hot Iron up his Fundament through a Pipe, that



that there might be no external Mark of an unnatural Death. This inhuman Murder was committed in the 43d Year of his Age, when he had reigned somewhat above 19 Years and an Half. There is a Monument for him in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, but without any Inscription. It was erected by his Son *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>, and seems a curious Piece of *Gothic* Workmanship.

*Memorandum.*

The two wicked and inhuman Assassins, who carried into Execution the hellish Contrivance of one *Adam de Orreton*, then Bishop of *Hereford* and (as was supposed) with the Connivance of the Queen, in Expectation of a large Reward, were his two Keepers, *Maltravers* and *Gourney*; but the Queen and Bishop disavowing the Fact, they both were obliged to fly beyond-sea: *Gourney* into *France*, where about three Years afterwards he was taken, and beheaded at Sea, in his Return for *England*; and *Maltravers* into *Germany*, where he had the Grace to repent; but lived ever after in such a miserable Manner, that he stood in Want even of the common Necessaries of Life.

*His Character.*

As to his Person, he was exceedingly handsome and well-shaped; and his Air was so majestic, that wherever he went, he commanded Respect; but as to his Qualities, he  
was



was no Soldier, no Politician, nor any Way  
zealous for the Good of his Country: He had  
neither Genius to concert, nor Resolution  
sufficient to go through with any Undertaking  
of Importance.



EDWARD



EDWARD III. or EDWARD of WINDSOR,  
*the XXXIst King of England and France,  
 and Lord of Ireland, from 1327 to 1377.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Triumphant Edward, the Black Prince's Sire,  
 In Peace, in War, we honour and admire;  
 France conquer'd, Scots subdu'd, preserve his  
 Name;  
 But his last Days eclips'd his former Fame.*




EDWARD III. or EDWARD of WIND-  
SOR, the XXXIst King of *England*  
and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.			
<i>Clement V.</i>	1305.	<i>Henry VII.</i>	1308.
<i>John XXII.</i>	1316.	<i>Frederic III.</i>	1314.
Emperor of the <i>East</i> .		Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Andronicus II.</i>	1278.	<i>Philip IV.</i>	1285.
Emperors of the <i>West</i> .		<i>Lewis X.</i>	1314.
<i>Albert I.</i>	1278.	<i>Philip V.</i>	1316.
		<i>Charles IV.</i>	1322.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS heroic Prince was the eldest Son of King *Edward II.* and *Isabel* his Royal Consort. He was born in *Windsor-castle*, from whence he derived his Surname, on the 13th of *November* 1312 in the 6th Year of his Father's Reign.

*His Accession to the Throne.*

Soon after his Return from *France*, where he had been to do Homage to that King for the Lands he had either had, or ought to have held in that Kingdom, he was unanimously elected *Custos* of *England*, his Father being, at that Time, fled into *Wales*; and not long after followed his Father's Resignation, and his own Corona-



Coronation, which was performed at *Westminster* on the 1st of *February* 1327, in the 15th Year of his Age, not at the Death, but on the Deposition of his Father, as above related.

### *His Education.*

The then Archbishop of *Canterbury* and 11 others of the Nobility were appointed Guardians to the young King; but the Queen and her Minion *Mortimer* took upon themselves the Administration of the Government.

### *His Marriage.*

In the Year 1328, he intermarried with *Philippa* (the 3d Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hanault*) who was crowned at *Westminster* soon after.

### *His remarkable Transactions both at Home and Abroad.*

1. This Prince, on his attaining to the 18th Year of his Age, called a Parliament, wherein he totally suppressed the Power of his Mother and *Mortimer*; by which Means, the Queen was reduced from her former large Possessions to the Maintenance only of 1000*l.* per Annum; and the Latter, being accused of the late King's Death; of the dishonourable Peace with the *Scots*; of waisting the Treasure of the Kingdom; and lastly of being too familiar with the Queen, for which he was condemned; and was sent up to *London*, and hanged at the Elms in *Smithfield*.



2. In the Year 1333, King *Edward* defeated the *Scots*, and took *Berwick*.

3. In 1338, he entered into a War with *France*, and in the Year following invaded it.

4. In 1341, he quartered the Arms of *England* with those of *France*; and assumed the Motto *Dieu et mon Droit*. The same Year he obtained, in Person, a complete Victory over the *French* at Sea; took and sunk all their Ships; and killed no less than 30,000 Men. After that, he entered *France* with an Army; but a Truce was concluded thereupon for 12 Months, and afterwards for three Years.

5. In 1344, King *Edward* restored the Ceremony of King *Arthur's* Round-table; in Imitation whereof, he erected a Table of 200 Feet Diameter at *Windsor*.

6. In 1345, the King obtained another complete Victory over the *French* at *Cressy*; amongst whom were slain the King's Brother, the King of *Bohemia*, and 15 Princes of the best Quality in that Kingdom: And in all, the Number amounted to no less than 30,000.

7. In 1349, he instituted the Order of the Garter.

8. In the same Year, he obtained a glorious Victory over the *Spaniards*.

9. In the Year 1355, he renewed the War with *France*.

10. In 1356, his Son, the *Black Prince*, obtained a great Victory over the *French* at *Poitiers*;



*Poictiers*; in which *John*, the then *French King*, and his Son *Philip* were taken Prisoners.

11. In 1356, the Prince made his triumphant Entry into *London*, with King *John* his Prisoner.

12. In 1359, he entered *France* again, marched to the Walls of *Paris*, and ravaged the whole Kingdom; but in 1360, on Account of some Thousands of his Men and Horses, being killed by a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, he was prevailed on to hearken to Terms of Peace.

13. In 1360, by Virtue of that Treaty, King *John* was set at Liberty, after four Years Imprisonment, on his Payment of 500,000 Crowns for his Ransom.

14. In 1369, the War with *France* was again renewed.

15. In 1373, an Army of 30,000 Men, under the Command of the Duke of *Lancaster*, marched through *France* from *Calais* to *Bordeaux*, and ravaged the whole Country.

His Issue Male and Female, by his Queen *Philippa*.

1. *Edward* of *Woodstock*, his eldest Son, born the 15th of *July*, 1329.

2. *William* of *Hatfield*, his second Son, born in the Year 1335.

3. *Lionel*; afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, born at *Antwerp*, on the 29th of *November*, 1338.

4. *John* of *Gaunt*, afterwards Earl of *Richmond*,



mond, and Duke of Lancaster, born in the Year 1340.

5. *Edmund of Langley*, afterwards Earl of Cambridge, and Duke of York.

6. *William of Windsor*, who died young.

7. *Thomas of Woodstock*, afterwards Duke of Gloucester.

He had likewise five Daughters. namely,

1. *Isabel.*                      2. *Joan.*                      3. *Blanche.*
4. *Mary.* And, 5. *Margaret.*

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In the 22d Year of his Reign, a dreadful Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and extended itself all over Christendom. In *London* only, which was then small in Comparison to its present State, no less than 57,374 Persons died between the 1st of *January* and the 1st of *July*.
2. In his 35th Year, another Pestilence carried off *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, five Bishops, and a great Number of other Persons of Distinction.
3. In this Reign, there was a hard Frost, that lasted from the Middle of *September* to the Month of *April*.
4. In his 11th Year, there was such Plenty that a Quarter of Wheat was sold for two Shillings, a fat Ox for a Noble, a fat Sheep for Six-pence, a fat Goose for Two-pence, and a fat Pig for a Penny, and other Provisions in Proportion; but in his 27th Year, there was as great a Scarcity, occasioned by



a Drought, which lasted from the End of *March* till the End of *July*.

*His Death and Burial.*

This great Monarch, having conquered much, and lost much, was called out of this World at last, in a Kind of Dotage, to the other, after he had reigned 50 Years, four Months, and twenty-eight Days, and lived above 64 Years.

He was interred in *Westminster-Abbey*; and there is a very fine Monument to his Memory on the South-side of *Edward the Confessor's* Chapel in the said Abbey. It is composed of green Marble; and the King's Effigy, on the Top, is of Copper gilt. His eldest Son, the *Black Prince*, has likewise a Monument still subsisting in the Cathedral of *Canterbury*.

*His Character.*

He was brave, wise, enterprising, steady, and magnificent. In Person, he was tall, well-shaped, and of so noble an Aspect, that his very Looks commanded Veneration. He was affable, humane, observant of the Laws and Constitution, a Lover of his Subjects; and in fine, justly deserved the Character of an honest Man, and a great Prince. He behaved religiously, without too great Condescension to the Clergy: And, 'tis probable, no Objection would have been made to his Piety, had it not been for his illicit Amours with divers Ladies, but more particularly with



Favourite *Alice Piers*, with whom he shewed himself in Public. If the Characters, however, of Princes were with too much Strictness to be examined on this Article, how Few of them, alas! would merit the Surname of Pious!





RICHARD II. of Bourdeaux, the XXXIId  
King of England and France, and Lord of  
Ireland. From 1377 to 1399.



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

Richard, from valiant Sire and Grandfire sprung,  
Proves weak, perverse and rash; for he was young:  
Yet brave, from Rebels did defend his Throne,  
And when depos'd, left not his Life alone.



RICHARD II. of *Bordeaux*, the  
 XXXIId King of *England* and  
*France*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Emperors of the <i>West</i> .	
Gregory XI.	1370.	Charles IV.	1347.
Urban VI.	1378.	Wenceslaus	1378.
Boniface IX.	1389.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		Charles V.	1364.
John VI.	1355.	Charles VI.	1380.
Emanuel II.	1391.		

*His Birth and Parentage.*

HIS Prince was the second; but on-  
 ly surviving Child of *Edward*,  
 Prince of *Wales*, otherwise called  
 the *Black Prince*, by *Joan*, Coun-  
 tress of *Kent*, his Wife. He was  
 born at *Bordeaux*, in the Year 1366.

*His Education.*

This Prince had not fully compleated his  
 7th Year, when his Grand-father; King *Ed-  
 ward* III. upon his last Expedition into *France*,  
 in the Year 1372; constituted him, by Com-  
 mission, *Custos* of the Kingdom, and his Lieu-  
 tenant during his Absence, in which Commis-  
 sion he was stiled, *Richard*, Son and Heir-ap-  
 parent



parent of *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, and *Aquitaine*, &c.

In the Year 1376, *Edward*, his Father, dying, he was thereon created Earl of *Chester*, and not long after succeeded him in the Dukedom of *Cornwall*, and Principality of *Wales*.

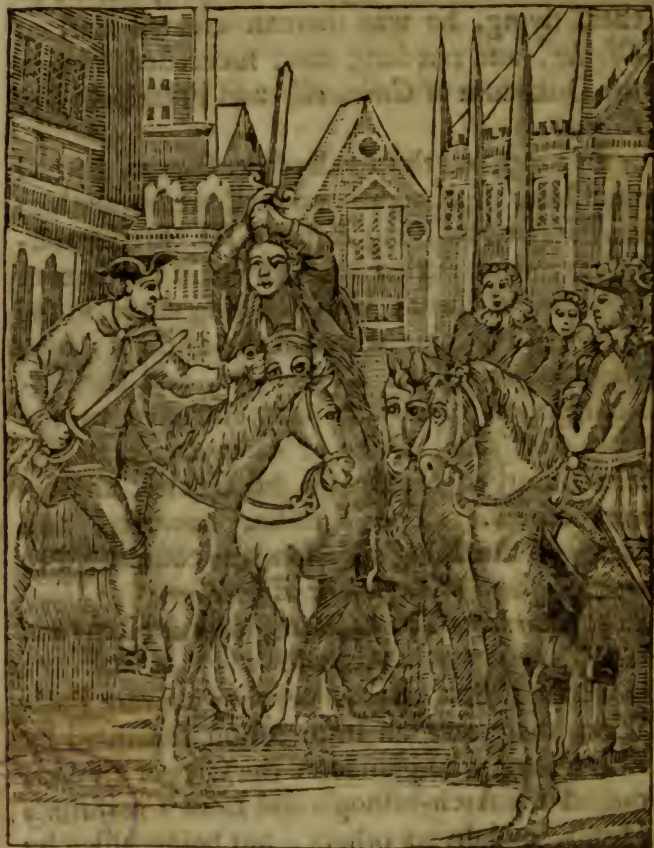
In 1377, on the Feast of *St. George*, he had the Order of Knighthood conferred upon him at *Windsor*, by King *Edward III.* his Grandfather; who settled the Crown in Parliament upon this *Richard*; who not long after, at the Age of 11 Years, was, on the 16th of *July*, 1377, crowned at *Westminster*, and the Administration of Affairs was entrusted to the Hands of *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Edmond*, Earl of *Cambridge*, his Uncles, and divers others. The Tuition, however, and Care of the King's Person was committed to one *Guiscard d'Angle*, or *Engolesme*.

*His remarkable Transactions, both at Home and Abroad.*

I. In 1381. By his levying a severe Poll-Tax, there was an Insurrection fomented by *Wat Tyler*, who plundered the City of *London*, cut off the Arch-bishop's and Lord Treasurer's Heads, and divers others; but being killed by *William Walworth*, then Mayor of *London*, with a Dagger, in *Smithfield*, those Rebels were suppressed; and from this Occurrence, 'tis said, that the Dagger was added to the City-arms.



WAT TYLER, killed by William Walworth, then  
- Mayor of London, in Smithfield, and the Insurrec-  
tion by him fomented, thereupon suppressed.



From vulgar Feuds oft Civil Discords rise,  
And Desolation thro' a City flies:  
Here Tyler and his Mob of Wrongs complain;  
But the Arch-rebel by the May'r is slain.



2. In 1382, on the 14th of *January*, the King inter-married with the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to the late Emperor *Charles IV.* and Sister to *Winceslaus*, King of *Bohemia*.

3. In 1385, the *French* joining with the *Scots* against the *English*, King *Richard* marched into *Scotland*, and reduced the City of *Edinburgh* to Ashes by Fire.

4. The Duke of *Gloucester*, and his Adherents, taking up Arms against the King in the Year 1387, he raised an Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Ireland*, in order to oppose them, but the King's Forces were defeated.

5. In 1388, the Confederate Lords took Possession of *London*, seized upon the Judges, and compelled the King to discard his Ministers, and call a Parliament; wherein they attainted the Archbishop of *York*, the Duke of *Ireland*, the Earl of *Suffolk*, the Chief Justice *Tressilian*, and several other Persons of Distinction. They compelled the King, moreover, to renew his Coronation-Oath, and pass an Act of general Indemnity.

6. In 1389, the King declared himself of Age, and made great Alterations in his Ministry.

7. In 1392, he took away the Privileges of the Citizens of *London*; but, on their Submission restored them again.

8. In



8. In 1394, the King went into *Ireland* and subdued an Insurrection that was raised there.

9. His Queen, *Anne*, dying at *Sheene*, near *Richmond*, in *Surry*, that same Year, in 1396, the King inter-married with *Isabel*, the Daughter of *Charles* the VIth then King of *France*; who was but seven Years of Age; and there-upon a Peace was concluded for 30 Years.

10. The King ordered his Uncle, the Duke of *Gloucester*, to be seized and imprisoned at *Calais*; and it was currently reported that he was murdered there.

11. In 1397, the King called a Parliament; in which, the Acts that abridged his Prerogative were repealed; as also, an Act, which empowered 11 Lords to inspect the public Revenues, and call his Ministers to Account; those Acts being declared to be traiterously obtained.

12. Soon after, many of the Lords that had appeared in Arms against the King were attainted, and executed accordingly.

13. In 1399, the King embarked for *Ireland*; and in his Absence, *Henry*, then late Duke of *Hereford*, but then Duke of *Lancaster*, landed in *Yorkshire*, and was joined by the Nobility and Gentry. Whereupon *Richard* returned to *England*, but was abandoned by his Army, as well as his other Subjects; and, being taken by Surprise, was sent Prisoner to *Flint-Castle* by the Duke of *Lancaster*, who called a Parliament in the King's Name, and



exhibited Articles of Mal-Adminiftration againft him, and compelled him to resign the Crown; and thereupon ufurped the Throne himfelf.

*Memorandum.*

Notwithftanding his two Marriages, he left no Ifsue behind him.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In the 4th Year of this Prince's Reign, a Mortality almoft depopulated the North of *England*.
2. In his 6th Year, there happened fuch an Earthquake, that the Ships, which rode in Haven, were ftruck one againft another.
3. In his 12th Year, the Month of *March* was extremely tempeftuous; and confequent upon it, there was not only a Plague but a Famine.
4. In his 22d Year, notwithstanding all the Bay-trees throughout *England* were remarkably withered, yet they recovered their Verdure afterwards.
5. In this Reign, 'if we may credit *Baker*, there was an Image of a Man made by Necromancy, which fpake fome certain Words.
6. According to fome Hiftorians, it was in this Reign, that Gunpowder was firft invented, by an Accident that happened to a Monk in *Germany*; others, however, place this Invention much higher; and the *French* in particular affirm, that *Edward III.* had hea-



vy Artillery in the Battle of *Cressy*, by which Means he gained that remarkable Victory.

7. About the Middle of this King's Reign, pecked, high-toed Shoes, fastened to the Knees with silver Chains, were in high Fashion.

8. Not long after, Side-saddles for the Ladies came in Fashion, and long Gowns were worn, in Imitation of the Queen, who was a *Bohemian* Princess: For the *English* Ladies before that Time, rode astride like the Men.

#### *His Death and Burial.*

Not long after he was sent a Prisoner to *Pentefract-Castle*, he was cruelly murdered by a whole Gang of Assassins; but he killed four of them first, with a Battle-ax, which he forced out of one of their Hands. He lived 33 Years, of which he reigned 22 Years, three Months, and some few Days. King *Henry* caused a Monument to be erected to the Memory of him and his Queen *Anne*, at the Head of that of *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>, in the *Confessor's* Chapel.

#### *His Character.*

*Richard* II. like *Edward* II. was not less remarkable for the Beauty of his Person, than for the Adversity of his Fortune. His Administration, 'tis very probable, was unhappy, only through his Youth, which exposed him to the Poison of arbitrary Notions, before he was of Years of Discretion to distinguish: For on divers Occasions, he discovered much  
of



of that Courage and Greatness of Mind, for which his Father, the *Black Prince*, and his Grand-father King *Edward III.* were so peculiarly remarkable.





## HOUSE of LANCASTER.

HENRY IV. *Surnamed of Bolingbroke, XXXIII<sup>d</sup> King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland. From 1399, to 1413.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Lancastrian Henry now the Throne possess'd,  
A Prince of no mean Politics confess'd;  
But courts the Priests, their Favour to engage:  
Hence Lollards felt dire Persecution's Rage.*






HENRY IV. Surnamed of *Bolingbroke*,  
XXXIII<sup>d</sup> King of *England* and  
*France*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.			
<i>Boniface IX.</i>	1389.	<i>Emanuel II.</i>	1391.
<i>Innocent VII.</i>	1404.	Emperors of the <i>West.</i>	
<i>Gregory XII.</i>	1406.	<i>Wenceslaus</i>	1378.
<i>Alexander V.</i>	1408.	<i>Rob. Le Pet</i>	1400.
<i>John XXIII.</i>	1410.	<i>Sigismund</i>	1410.
Emperor of the <i>East.</i>		King of <i>France:</i>	
		<i>Charles VI.</i>	1380.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS *Henry* was the only Son of *John*  
of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth  
Son of King *Edward* the III<sup>d</sup>, by  
*Blanche*, his first Wife. He was  
surnamed of *Bolingbroke*, in *Lincoln-*  
*shire*, where he was born, about the Year 1366.  
*His remarkable Transactions before his Acces-*  
*sion to the Throne.*

I. In a Parliament held at *Westminster*, in  
the 9<sup>th</sup> Year of King *Richard II.* he was cre-  
ated Earl of *Derby*, and under that Character,  
intermarrying with *Mary de Bohun*, the younger  
Daughter to *Humphrey*, Earl of *Hereford*,  
*Essex*, and *Northampton*, and Constable of  
*Englar* he enjoyed in her Right, the Earl-



doms of *Hereford* and *Northampton*, the Lordship of *Brecknock*, and the Patronage of *Lan-  
thony*.

2. Whilst Earl of *Derby* he signalized himself in an Expedition that he made into *Prussia*, where, joining his Forces with those of the Grand Master of *Prussia* and *Liefland*, he routed the Army of *Skirgal*, King of *Lithuania*, and afterwards, having pent up the said King in the City of *Wiltz*, he assaulted the Place, set up his Standard on the Wall, and took it, and afterwards returned Home with Abundance of Honour and Reputation.

3. In the 22d Year of *Richard II.* he was created Duke of *Hereford*, and not long after, being accused by *Thomas Mowbray*, then Duke of *Norfolk*, of High Treason, he challenged the said Duke to single Combat; and both appeared at the Time and Place appointed; but were, all on a sudden, arrested; *Norfolk* was banished for Life; but *Henry* for 10 Years only.

### *His Accession to the Throne.*

Having deposed King *Richard* the 2d, as above related, he was crowned at *Westminster* on the 30th of *October*, in the Year 1399.

*His remarkable Transactions both at Home and  
Abroad.*

1. No sooner was he established on the Throne, but he reversed the Attainders of his Uncle, the Duke of *Gloucester*, and his Friends,  
and



and revived the Statutes passed in the Reign of *Richard II.*

2. He reduced all Treasons to the 25th of *Edward III.* and procured the Crown to be settled upon the Heirs of his Body.

3. In 1400, there was a grand Conspiracy of the Nobility to restore King *Richard*; but he defeated them; and more Persons of high Distinction were executed in this than any other preceding Reign.

4. In this Year, King *Henry* marched, not only against the *Scots*; and burnt *Edinburgh*; but against the *Welsh* likewise, who had taken up Arms in Favour of King *Richard*.

5. In 1401, he obtained a signal Victory over the *Scots*.

6. In 1403, there was another grand Conspiracy against him by the Duke of *Surry*, the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Salisbury*, *Owen Glendour*, &c. but they were all defeated at *Shrewsbury*. The three first were beheaded, and young *Piercy*, surnamed *Hotspur*, killed.

7. The People, humbly craving of him a Reformation of his Household Expences, and a Dismission of Part of his Retinue, he graciously condescended to both; and the Charge of his Household thereupon was limited to 16000 Marks.

8. In 1404, a Counterfeit King *Richard* was set up against him.

9. In 1405, there was a new Insurrection against him in the North, by the Earl Marshal



*Mowbray*, the Archbishop of *York*, &c. but he soon suppressed it.

10. This Year, the *French*, assisting *Owen Glendour* and the *Welsh* against him, he took the King of *Scots* Son Prisoner.

11. In 1408, he suppressed another Insurrection at *York*.

### *His Marriages.*

He first intermarried with *Mary Bohun*, Daughter of *Humphrey*, the Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*; and afterwards with *Jane*, the Daughter of *Charles I.* King of *Navarre*.

*His Issue, Male and Female, by his first Queen.*

He had four Sons, 1. *Henry* of *Monmouth*, his Son, and Successor. 2. *Thomas*, Duke of *Clarence*. 3. *John*, Duke of *Bedford*. And, 4. *Humphrey*, Duke of *Gloucester*. — He had by her likewise two Daughters, viz. *Blanche*, who was married to the Duke of *Bavaria*; and *Philippa*, who intermarried with *John*, King of *Denmark*. — But by his last Queen *Joan*, Daughter of *Charles I.* King of *Navarre*, he had no Issue.

### *Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In his 4th Year, there appeared a Comet, betwixt the East and the North.
2. In his 7th Year, there was a Breach in the Banks of the *Thames*, on the *Kentish* Side, which did an immense deal of Damage.
3. In this Year, *Royston*, in *Hertfordshire*, was reduced to Ruins by Fire.
4. In his 9th Year, the Winter was so excessive



five sharp, and the Snow continued so many Months upon the Ground, that most of the small Birds perished with Hunger.

5. In this Reign, Pride in Dress arose to a monstrous Height, occasioned by the King and his Courtiers giving countenance thereto by their bad Example.

*His Death and Burial.*

In the Year 1413, he provided a mighty Fleet, in order to carry on a War into the *Holy Land*; but was prevented by dying suddenly, in an Apoplectic Fit, in the 46th Year of his Age, after a Reign of 13 Years, five Months, and 21 Days. He was interred soon afterwards in the Cathedral at *Canterbury*, where his Monument, with the Effigies of him and his second Queen lying upon it, is still to be seen.

*His Character.*

This Prince has been, by many, accounted a great Politician and a good Soldier; but not much of either appears from his Actions; for he lived in perpetual Distrust of his own Skill, and was ever jealous, not only of his Subjects, but of his Son, without the least Ground for any Suspicion. He got the Appellation of *cruel*, from putting such a Number of his own Noblemen to Death, and for the Persecution which he began against the *Lollards*: But besides, the Murder of *Richard II.* will be such a Blot to his Memory, that it will never be forgotten.



HENRY V. *Surnamed of Monmouth, the  
XXXIVth King of England and France,  
and Lord of Ireland. From 1413, to 1422.*



*His CHARACTER, in Memorial Verses.*  
*France-conqu'ring Henry's Parts, and Prowess*  
*rare,*  
*The glorious Field of Agincourt declare :*  
*A vicious Prince a virtuous King became ;*  
*But Priests indulg'd, kept England in a Flame.*



XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

HENRY V. Surnamed of *Monmouth*,  
the XXXIVth King of *England*  
and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

His COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		Emperor of the <i>West</i> .	
<i>John XXIII.</i>	1410.	<i>Sigismund.</i>	1410.
<i>Martin V.</i>	1417.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
Emperor of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Charles VI. and VII.</i>	
<i>Emanuel II.</i>	1391.		

His Birth and Parentage.

XXXXXXXXXX HIS heroic Prince was born at *Mon-*  
T
*mouth* in the *Marshes* of *South-Wales*  
 (and from that Place had his Sur-  
 name) in the Year 1388, in the  
 11th of *Richard II.* his Father be-  
 ing then only Earl of *Derby*.

His Education.

His younger Years were employed at *Oxford*,  
 where, in *Queen's College*, he was a Student,  
 under the Tuition of Cardinal *Henry Beaufort*,  
 his half Uncle, at that Time Chancellor of  
 that University.

King *Richard II.* during his Father's Exile,  
 carried him into *Ireland*, and caused him to be  
 imprisoned there in the Castle of *Trim*; but  
 his



his Father, having deposed that King, released him, when he was but 12 Years of Age.

Soon after, he had the Crown entailed upon him in Parliament, and was thereupon created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Chester*. He had the Title likewise of Duke of *Aquitaine* conferred upon him.

From *Oxford* he was called to Court, and *Thomas Piercy*, then Earl of *Worcester*, was appointed his Governor.

The Appearances of Valour in him were conspicuous betimes; for, in the famous Battle of *Shrewsbury*, before he was well arrived to his 16th Year, he forced *Owen Glendour* to fly to the Mountains and Desarts of *Wales* for Shelter, where he perished in a very miserable Manner.

Being free from the Care and Inspection of his Tutors, he fell into some little Disorders, thro' the Heat of Blood, and the wild Sallies of Youth, which he committed rather out of Gaiety of Heart, than any natural Inclination to Vice; and tho' he was charged with so mean an Action as that of robbing the Receiver of his Father's Rents; yet he made Restitution to those whom he had injured in the Foot of their Accounts.

#### *His Accession to the Throne.*

In the latter End of *March* 1413, he commenced his Reign, and on the 9th of *April* following he was crowned at *Westminster*.

*His*



*His remarkable Transactions, both at Home and Abroad.*

1. In 1415, there was a Conspiracy against him by *Richard Plantagenet*, then Earl of *Cambridge*, and others; but these Malecontents were soon suppressed, taken Prisoners, and executed according to their Demerits.

2. In the same Year, the King embarked with an Army of 10,000 Men for *France*, and landed them in *Normandy*.

3. On the 24th of *October* then next following, he obtained a signal Victory over the *French* at *Agincourt*, where giving no Quarter, no less than 60,000 Persons were killed upon the Spot.

4. In 1416, he gained another signal Victory over the *French* at Sea; and in 1417, he took *Caen*, *Falais*, and divers other Places.

5. Soon after that Conquest, he was invaded by the *Scots*; but they were forced to retire with Disgrace.

6. In 1418, the *English* took *Cherburg*, and several other Towns in *France*, and laid Siege to *Roan*, the Capital of *Normandy*, which surrendered upon certain Articles, on the 19th of *January*, 1419.

7. Soon after, a Treaty was set on Foot at *Melun*; but that proving ineffectual, a second was entered into between the *French* King and the King of *England*; wherein it was stipulated, that King *Henry* should inter-marry with the Princess *Catherine*, the *French* King's Daughter;



ter; that he should have the Regency of *France*, during the *French King's* Life, and succeed him in his Throne after his Decease.

8. In 1420, however, the *Dauphin* opposed King *Henry*; whereupon he laid Siege to *Me-lun*, and took it with several other Towns.

9. Soon after this Conquest, the Kings of *England* and *France* made a magnificent Entry into *Paris*, and on the 30th of *May*, then next ensuing, the Agreement between the two Kings was ratified by the *French* Parliament, and sent to *England* in order to be recorded in the Court of *Exchequer*.

10. In 1421, he called a Parliament and obtained a fresh Supply, tho' the Nation complained of their being impoverished before that Grant, and set the King of *Scots* at Liberty, who had been a Prisoner no less than 10 Years successively in *England*; but after that, the Earl of *Buchan*, General of the *Scots* Troops in *France*, defeated the Duke of *Clarence*, and a great Body of *English*, in which Engagement the Duke was killed on the Spot.

In 1422, *Henry*, however, went over once more to *France*, and took several Towns from the *Dauphin*.

#### *His Marriage and Issue.*

On the 3d of *June* 1420, he intermarried with *Catherine*, the Daughter of King *Charles* the VIth of *France*, at *Troyes*; and had Issue by her one Child only, namely, *Henry* of *Wind-*



*Windsor*, who succeeded him by the Title of *Henry the V<sup>th</sup>*.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this King's Reign.*

1. In this Reign, the famous Sir *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, the great Favourer and Support of the *Lollards*, was, at the Instigation of the *Priests*, hanged in *St. Giles's Fields*, and his Body burnt before he was taken down from the *Gallows*; and divers other pious Persons suffered for the same Faith.
2. In this Reign, *Moregate* was first erected.
3. As the Streets of *London* were before his Time all dark, and dismal, after Sun-set in the Winter, an Order was made for the hanging out of *Lanthorns* and *Candles* as soon as Night came on.

*His Death and Burial.*

Falling into a Flux and Fever, whilst he was in *France*, he was conveyed to the Palace of *Vincennes*, where he died a few Days after, in the Year 1422, being the 34<sup>th</sup> of his Age; of which he reigned nine Years, five Months, and eleven Days. He was interred, however, some Time afterwards in *Westminster-Abbey*, where his Tomb, and the little Chapel that contains it, are both deservedly admired for their respective Beauties.

*His Character.*

Tho' this Monarch died in the Flower of his Age, and after a short Reign; yet few Princes have left behind them more shining Proofs of every Royal Virtue. He was brave, merciful, magnanimous, and observant of the Voice of his People.

HENRY



HENRY VI. Surnamed of Windsor, the  
XXXV<sup>th</sup> King of England and France, and  
Lord of Ireland, from 1422 to 1461.



*His CHARACTER, in Memorial Verses.*

*Meak, mild and merciful, but weak his Sway ;  
Crown'd King of France, but France would not obey.  
Tho' brave his Queen, the Yorkists siez'd his Throne,  
And his Son's Murder usher'd in his own.*

HENRY




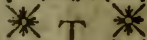
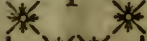

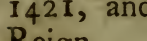
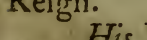
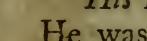
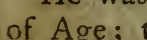
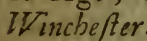
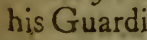

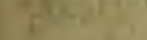
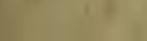


HENRY VIth. Surnamed of *Windsor*,  
the XXXVth King of *England* and  
*France*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

*His* COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		
<i>Martin V.</i>	1417.	<i>Constantine III.</i> 1448.
<i>Eugenius IV.</i>	1431.	Emperors of the <i>West</i> .
<i>Nicholas V.</i>	1447.	<i>Sigismund</i> 1410.
<i>Calixtus III.</i>	1455.	<i>Albert II.</i> 1438.
<i>Pius II.</i>	1458.	<i>Frederic IV.</i> 1440.
Emperors of the <i>East</i> .		Kings of <i>France</i> .
<i>Emanuel II.</i>	1391.	<i>Charles VII.</i> 1422.
<i>John VII.</i>	1426.	<i>Lewis XI.</i> 1440.

*His* Birth and Parentage.

T HIS *Henry*, the only Son of *Henry V.* by *Catharine* of *Valois*, was born at *Windsor*, from whence he derived his Surname, in the Year 1421, and in the 9th Year of his Father's Reign.

*His* Proclamation and Coronation.

He was proclaimed King under 9 Months of Age; the Duke of *Exeter* and Bishop of *Winchester*, his great Uncles, being appointed his Guardians.



In 1422. *Charles VIth* King of *France* dying, and his Son, the *Dauphin*, assuming the Title of King of *France*, by the Name of *Charles VIIth*, the Duke of *Bedford*, his Uncle, then Regent of *France*, in the Year 1424, gained a signal Victory over the New King's Forces, and took his General, the Duke of *Alençon* Prisoner at *Verneuil*.

In this Year, the King of *Scots* did Homage to the King of *England* for *Scotland*, after 18 Years Imprisonment.

In 1428, *Orleans* was besieged by *Thomas Montague*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who was killed by a Canon-shot before the Place.

In 1429, the Siege was continued by the Earl of *Suffolk*, and the Lord *Talbot*.

At this Time, the famous *Joan of Arc*, pretended to be sent from God to save the Kingdom of *France*; and as the King confided in what she said, she relieved the Place, and obliged the *English* to raise the Siege; and soon after, the *English* were defeated, and *Talbot* taken Prisoner.

On the 6th of *November*, in this Year, King *Henry* was crowned at *Westminster* with great Pomp and Solemnity.

In the Year 1430, *Joan of Arc*, was taken by the *English*, and afterwards burnt for a Witch at *Roan*, on the 31st of *May* 1431.

On the 17th of *November* following, King *Henry* was crowned King of *France*, at *Paris*, by *Henry*, Bishop of *Winchester*, his great Uncle;



cle; where having had Fealty sworn to him by the *French Nobility*, he soon after returned to *England*.

*His Marriage and Issue.*

In 1445, King *Henry* intermarried with *Margaret of Valois*, the Daughter of *Renè*, Duke of *Anjou*, and titular King of *Sicily*, &c. who was a perfect Beauty, and endowed with a Genius far surpassing the Generality of her Sex, to whom (through her Ascendancy over him) and the Earl of *Suffolk*, he left the Disposal of all State Affairs, and devoted himself more to *Acts of Piety*, than to the *Art of Government*.

By this darling Queen of his, he had Issue only one Son, namely, *Edward of Lancaster*, who was born at *Westminster* in the Year 1453, and in the 31st of his Father's Reign.

This Match, however, contributed greatly to the Completion of his Misfortunes; for it laid the Foundation of the long War that followed between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, or the *White* and *Red-Rose*.

At last, in the Year 1461, King *Henry* was dethroned by *Edward*, Earl of *March*, who then fought his Queen's Forces at *Towton*, in which Battle no less than 36,776 of them lost their Lives.

Soon after this signal Victory, the Earl of *March* was proclaimed, and crowned King of *England* at *Westminster*, on the 29th of *June* then next ensuing.



King *Henry*, at the Time of this his Deposition, was but about 39 Years of Age, at which Time, he retired with his Queen and Son into *Scotland*.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In his 5th Year, there was such a great Rain, that it lasted from *April* to the first of *November*, with scarce any Intermission.
2. In his 17th Year, there was so great a Famine, that People were glad to make *Bread* of *Fern-Roots*.
3. In his 18th Year, all the Lions in the Tower died.
4. In his 22d Year, a deep River, near *Bedford*, is said to have stood suddenly still, and divide itself.
5. In his 33d Year, there was a great Comet; and,
6. Sir *Richard Baker* assures us, that there came out of the Sea, at that Time, a monstrous Cock, that crowed three Times, clapping his Wings, each Time, in a very violent Manner.
7. In his 36th Year, the same Author informs us, that it rained *Blood* in *Bedfordshire*.
8. In the Reign of this Monarch, and in the Year 1440, the useful *Art* of *Printing* was first invented.

*His Death and Burial.*

This unfortunate Monarch, in the 58th Year of his Age, (being a Prisoner in the Tower) and the Duke of *Gloucester*, finding him



him there at his Devotion, he drew his Dagger, and stabbed him to the Heart. His Corpse, the Day after his Death, was brought to St. Paul's, in an open Coffin, bare-faced; and from thence was conveyed to *Chertsey* Abbey, without Priest or Clerk, where it was interred; but afterwards, by the Appointment of King *Edward IV.* his Body was removed to *Wind-sor-Castle*, and there interred in St. George's Chapel, under a very handsome Monument, of which there are, at present, indeed, no Remains.

*His Character.*

It appears, from the whole Course of this King's Administration, that notwithstanding he was pious, humane, and had every private Virtue; yet he had none of those Talents that adorned his Father, and should have made him fit for Government.

And notwithstanding he met with a vast Variety of Misfortunes; yet he bore them all with invincible Patience, and a perfect Resignation to the divine Will. His principal Defect was his Weakness; and had it not been for the high Spirit of his Queen, and the Fidelity of some truly great Men, who were inviolably attached to his Interest, he must have given Way, long before he did, to the Power and Ambition of the *House of York*.



*The HOUSE of YORK; or, the WHITE-ROSE.*

*EDWARD IV. the XXXVith King of England  
and France, and Lord of Ireland, from 1461  
to 1483.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Not unmolested Yorkist Edward reign'd;  
Yet, last victorious, he the Throne maintain'd:  
Revengeful, jealous, politic; but lewd:  
His Virtues were by Luxury subdu'd.*

*The*






# *The HOUSE of YORK; or, the WHITE-ROSE.*

EDWARD IV. The XXXVIth King of *England*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

## *His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Emperor.	
<i>Pius II.</i>	1458.	<i>Frederic IV.</i>	1440.
<i>Paul II.</i>	1464.	King of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Sixtus IV.</i>	1467.	<i>Lewis XI.</i>	1461.

## *His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS *Edward*, the eldest surviving Son of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, was born at *Rean* in *Normandy*, on the 29th of *April* 1441.

## *His Coronation.*

He was crowned at *Westminster* on the 29th of *June* 1461.

## *His Marriage and Issue.*

In 1464, he intermarried with the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, the Widow of Sir *John Grey*, of *Graby*.

By this Queen, he had the following Issue  
Male, viz. 1. *Edward* of *York*, who succeeded his Father, and was called *Edward V.*  
2. *Richard* of *York*, in 1474, created Duke of *York*.



*York.* And, 3. *George of York*, who died an Infant.

His Issue Female, were the Princesses following, viz. 1. *Elizabeth*. 2. *Cecilie*. 3. *Anne*. 4. *Bridget*, a Nun. 5. *Mary*. 6. *Margaret*. And, 7. *Catharine*.

Besides these, he had several natural Children by the Lady *Elizabeth Lucy*, who was one of his favourite Concubines; and *Jane Shore* was another.

*His remarkable Transactions both at Home and Abroad.*

1. He obtained a signal Victory over King *Henry's* Forces at *Towton* in *Yorkshire*, in the Year 1461.
2. In the Year 1463, King *Edward's* General, the Viscount *Montacute*, defeated King *Henry* and his Queen, with the *Scots*, at *Hoxham*.
3. In 1464, King *Henry* was taken in Disguise, and carried Prisoner to the Tower.
4. In 1469, King *Edward* was taken Prisoner, and sent to the Castle of *Middleton* in *Yorkshire*.
5. *Edward*, however, in 1471, recovered the Crown.
6. Some Time after that, he visited all his Dominions, and caused above 1400 Persons of Distinction to be put to Death. And to complete the bloody Execution, he gave Orders that the Duke of *Clarence* should be drowned in a Cask of Sack.

7. In



7. In 1481, he entered into a War with *Scotland*, took *Berwick*, and marched to *Edinburgh*; upon which a Peace ensued.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

In the 17th Year of his Reign, there was a severe Plague; and in his 12th Year another: Both of which swept away great Numbers of People; and each was attended with a Famine.

*His Death and Burial.*

On the 9th of *April*, 1483, King *Edward* died of a Surfeit at *Westminster*, in the 42d Year of his Age, after a Reign of 22 Years, one Month, and five Days.

He was nobly interred at the *New Chapel* in *Windsor*.

*His Character.*

Before he was King, he was surprizingly active, vigilant, and warlike; but no sooner was he invested with the Royal Dignity, than he devoted himself almost wholly to his Pleasures. When he came first to the Crown, he was generally allowed to be one of the handsomest Men in all *England*; and Historians assert, that he had not his Equal for Beauty in all *Europe*.



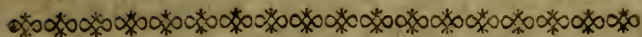
EDWARD V. *the XXXVIIth King of England  
and France, and Lord of Ireland; who reigned  
only two Months, and 13 Days of the Year  
1483.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Poor Child! how short his Reign and full of Strife!  
Untimely clos'd his own and Brother's Life:  
He saw each faithful Friend, by Fraud, expire,  
By Richard's Fraud, who did to Rule aspire.*






EDWARD V. the XXXVIIth King of  
*England and France*, and Lord of  
*Ireland*.

*His* COTEMPORARIES.

Pope.		<i>Frederic IV.</i>	1440.
<i>Sixtus IV.</i>	1471.		King of <i>France</i> .
Emperor of the <i>East</i> .		<i>Charles VIII.</i>	1483.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS unhappy Prince, the eldest Son  
of King *Edward IV.* and *Elizabeth*,  
his Queen, was born in the *Sanc-*  
*tuary* at *Westminster*, on the 4th of  
*November* 1470, and in the 10th  
Year of his Father's Reign.

*His Proclamation.*

He had not fully attained to the 11th Year  
of his Age, when, upon his Father's Decease,  
he was proclaimed King, but never crowned.

Upon his first Accession to the Throne,  
*Richard*, then Duke of *Gloucester*, prevailed  
on the *Council* to appoint him *Protector* of the  
King and Kingdom; and upon the *Queen*, to  
deliver up her Son *Richard*, then Duke of  
*York*, to his Care and Tuition.

Upon his Success therein, he secured Both  
in the Tower.



Soon after, the *Protector* caused the Earl *Rivers*, the Queen's Brother, and the Lord *Richard Grey*, her Son, to be beheaded.

Five Days after this, he declared his Brothers, King *Edward* and the Duke of *Clarence*, Bastards; as also the Issue of *Edward IV*; and by the Assistance of the then Duke of *Buckingham*, he usurped the Throne, when his Nephew, *Edward V.* had reigned two Months and 13 Days only.

*His untimely Death and Burial.*

The Protector, however, not thinking himself secure, whilst the two Princes were alive, he commanded Sir *Robert Brakenbury*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, to put them to Death; who, refusing so dishonourable an Office, was dismissed from his Post, and one Sir *James Tyrrel* was substituted in his stead, who immediately procured that impious and inhuman Work to be carried into Execution by one *Miles Forest*, his Footman, and *John Dighton*, an hired *Russian*.

These barbarous Assassins, entering the Chamber, in the Dead of Night, smothered Both the young Princes in their Beds.

Their Bodies were soon after buried at the Stair-foot, near their Lodgings; where they lay undiscovered, till the Year 1674; at which Time, by the express Order of King *Charles II.* their Bones were carefully gathered up, and deposited, in a Marble Urn, amongst the  
Kings



Kings in *Henry the VIIth's Chapel in Westminster-Abbey.*

It cannot be expected, that, in a Reign of less than three Months, we should have any remarkable Occurrences to record; or any particular Character to give of a Prince, who met with so cruel and untimely a Fate, in what may, with Propriety, be termed his infant Years.





RICHARD III. Surnamed Crook-back, the  
XXXVIIIth King of England and France,  
and Lord of Ireland. From 1483, to 1485.



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

Richard, with deep Hypocrisy endu'd,  
Ambitious, cruel, destitute of Good;  
Yet courted public Love by wholesome Laws,  
And bravely fell, had Virtue been the Cause.






RICHARD III. Surnamed *Crook-back*,  
the XXXVIIIth King of *England*  
and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

*His* COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		Emperor of the <i>East</i> .	
<i>Sixtus</i> IV.	1471.	<i>Frederic</i> IV.	1440.
<i>Innocent</i> VIII.	1484.	King of <i>France</i> .	
		<i>Charles</i> VIII.	1483.

*His* Birth, Parentage and Education.


**T** HIS *Richard*, who was the 6th and  
youngest Son of *Richard*, Duke of  
*York*, by *Cecilia* *Nevil*, his Wife,  
was born at *Fotheringay-Castle*, in  
*Northamptonshire*.

He and his Brother *George*, afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, were sent, by their Mother, to *Utrecht* in *Holland*; where they tarried till *Edward* their Brother attained the Crown.

Upon his Coronation, this *Richard* was created Duke of *Gloucester*, and thereupon constituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, and was honoured afterwards with divers other high Titles.

On the Death of that Prince, he was constituted *Protector* of the Realm, and *Tutor* to King *Edward* V. his Nephew.



*His Marriage and Issue.*

In 1482, he intermarried with the Lady *Anne*, the youngest Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, great Earl of *Warwick*, and Relict of Prince *Edward*, the Son of *Henry the VIth*. He had only one Son, namely, *Edward*, Earl of *Salisbury*, created Prince of *Wales*, but he died before his Father.

*His Accession to the Throne.*

No sooner had he most inhumanly murdered his two Nephews, but he usurped the Throne, and on the 6th of *July*, 1483, he and his Queen were crowned at *Westminster*, and not long after in the City of *York*.

*His first Transactions at Home.*

1. In 1484, he called a Parliament, wherein his Title was recognized; and his two Brothers openly declared Bastards.

2. In the same Year, the Duke of *Buckingham*, espousing the Earl of *Richmond's* Interest, formed a Conspiracy against *Richard*; but *Richard* soon suppressed that Rebellion, took the Duke Prisoner, and caused him to be beheaded at *Shrewsbury*.

3. Soon after, the Earl of *Richmond*, and his Adherents were attainted in Parliament.

4. The Earl of *Richmond*, however, in 1485, landed in *Wales*, and afterwards engaged King *Richard* at *Bosworth-Field*, near *Leicester*, where he routed his Army, and killed the King upon the Spot with his own Hand.



The most remarkable Occurrence in this Reign was the Swelling of the River *Severn*, which caused so great an Inundation, that for ten Days successively it overthrew a great Number of Houses, and carried their Furniture down about the Country for many Miles.

*His Death and Burial.*

He fell by the Hand of *Richmond*, as above hinted, in the 34th Year of his Age, after a Reign of only two Years, two Months, and two Days. His Crown was found in the Field of Battle, and he himself amongst the Dead, stript stark naked, and all besmeared with Dirt: His Carcase was thereupon laid cross a Horse's Back, where it was carried to *Leicester*, and exposed for two Days to public View. Soon afterwards, indeed, it was interred in the *Grey-Friars Church* in that City; but without the least Pomp or Solemnity whatsoever.

*His Character.*

He was low in Stature, very homely, and crump-backed. He was not only an inhuman Murderer, but a great Hypocrite. He had personal Valour, but was, by Nature, cruel. He was a profound Politician, and could conceal his Sentiments as artfully as any Man living.



HENRY VII. Surnamed Solomon, the XXXIXth  
King of England and France, and Lord of  
Ireland. From 1485, to 1509.



*His CHARACTER, in Memorial Verses.*

*The first of Tudor's Race, of high Renown,  
Spite of Pretenders held the English Crown;  
Subtle, profound; his Projects tended still  
To fix his Empire, and his Coffers fill.*



## The HOUSE of TUDOR.

HENRY VII. Surnamed *Solomon*, the  
XXXIXth King of *England* and  
*France*, and Lord of *Ireland*.

### His COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		Emperors of the <i>East</i> .	
<i>Innocent VIII.</i>	1484.	<i>Frederic IV.</i>	1440.
<i>Alexander VI.</i>	1492.	<i>Maximilian I.</i>	1493.
<i>Pius III.</i>	1503.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Julius II.</i>	1503.	<i>Charles VIII.</i>	1483.
		<i>Lewis XII.</i>	1498.

### His Birth, Parentage and Education.

T
 HIS Prince was the Son of *Edmond*,  
 of *Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, by  
*Margaret*, his Wife, born in *Pem-*  
*broke-Castle*, in 1451, and brought  
 up a Scholar at *Eaton College*.

### His Accession to the Throne.

On the 22d of *August*, 1485, he commen-  
 ced his Reign, and was crowned at *Westmin-*  
*ster* on the 30th of *October*, then next ensuing.

*His remarkable Transactions both at Home and*  
*Abroad.*

1. No sooned was he crowned, but he in-  
 stituted the Yeomen of the Guard.

2. In *November* following, he called a Par-  
 liament,



liament, which settled the Crown upon him and his Issue.

3. In 1486, he was opposed by two aspiring *Impostors*; one called *Lambert Simnel*, and the other *Perkin Warbeck*; but *Henry*, in Process of Time, suppressed them Both.

4. He spared *Simnel's* Life, 'tis true, but made him, for some Time, a Drudge, and a Scullion in his Kitchen.

5. As to *Warbeck*, he first imprisoned him in the Tower, and afterwards caused him to be executed at *Tyburn*.

6. In 1489, there was an Insurrection in the North on Account of Taxes; but it was soon suppressed.

7. In 1491, he entered into a War with *France*, but proving unsuccessful there, a Peace was concluded in 1492, without any Action of Importance.

8. In 1496, the King of *Scots* marched an Army against him into *England*; but was soon obliged to retire with Confusion and Disgrace.

9. In 1497, there was an Insurrection against him at *Cornwall*, under General *Audley*, who marched as far as *Black-heath*, in order to give *Henry* Battle; but the General's Army was totally defeated, and he himself taken in the Attempt, and executed soon after.

10. In 1506, there was another Conspiracy against him by the Earl of *Suffolk* and Others; but they were soon discovered, and defeated likewise.



*His Marriage and Issue.*

On the 18th of *January*, 1486, this Prince intermarried with *Elizabeth*, the eldest Daughter of King *Edward IV.* By whom he had the following Male Issue, *viz.* 1. *Arthur*, who married *Catherine*, the *Infanta* of *Spain*. 2. *Henry*, who succeeded him. And, 3. *Edward*, who died an Infant. The Names of his Female Issue were, 1. *Margaret*, who married the King of *Scots*. 2. *Elizabeth*, who died an Infant. 3. *Mary*, who was twice married. And, 4, *Catherine*, who died an Infant.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In the first Year of this Reign, a Distemper, called the *Sweating-Sickness*, carried off several Thousands, particularly in *London*.
2. In his 15th Year, there happened a great Plague, of which no less than 30,000 died in *London*.
3. Provisions, in this Reign, were so cheap, that Wheat sold for 3 s. a Quarter.

*His Death and Burial.*

This Prince died of the Gout at *East-shene*, in the 53d Year of his Age, after a Reign of 23 Years, and eight Months. He was interred in his own new Chapel at *Westminster*.

*Memorandum.*

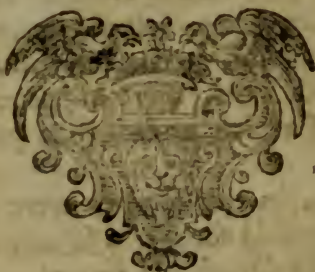
He left behind him such an immense Treasure of ready Money, that it was thought to be more than one Half of the Coin in the whole Kingdom.

*His*



*His Character.*

Avarice was his predominant Passion; for he drained his Subjects to that Degree, by Taxes and Fines, that he became a perfect Burden to the Nation. In all other Respects he was allowed to be a great Prince. He was strictly chaste, and temperate, and truly religious, without Affectation.



HENRY



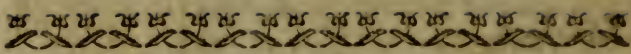
HENRY VIII. *the XLth King of England,  
France and Ireland; and stiled Defender of  
the Faith. From 1509, to 1547.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Henry, of haughty Mind, and sturdy Mien,  
With Fury reign'd, and often chang'd his Queen;  
Disown'd the Pope; yet kept us Papists still,  
And burnt both Sides who dar'd contest his Will.*






HENRY VIII. the XLth King of  
*England, France and Ireland*; and  
 stiled Defender of the Faith.

*His* COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		Emperors.	
<i>Julius II.</i>	1503.	<i>Maximilian I.</i>	1503.
<i>Leo X.</i>	1513.	<i>Charles V.</i>	1512.
<i>Adrian VI.</i>	1522.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Clement VII.</i>	1523.	<i>Lewis XII.</i>	1498.
<i>Paul III.</i>	1534.	<i>Francis I.</i>	1515.

*His* Birth, Parentage and Education.


 HIS heroic Prince, the second Son  
 of King *Henry VII.* was born at  
*Greenwich* in 1491; and had such  
 an Education in his Youth, that  
 he was accounted the most learned  
 Prince in Christendom.

*His* Accession to the Throne.

In 1509, at which Time he was about 18  
 Years of Age, he was proclaimed King, as  
 being sole Heir to the Crown, and having mar-  
 ried some few Months before with the Princess  
*Katherine*, his Brother *Arthur's* Widow, they  
 were both crowned with great Pomp and So-  
 lemnity on the 24th of *June*, then next ensu-  
 ing.

*His*



*His remarkable Transactions, both at Home and Abroad.*

1. In 1510, he caused *Empson* and *Dudley*, to be convicted, and executed as Traitors; being the two wicked Instruments of his Father's Extortions.

2. In 1512, he declared War with *France*.

3. In 1513, he not only took *Tournay*, and several other Places in *France*; but signalized himself in a peculiar Manner at the Engagement, called the *Battle of the Spurs*.

4. In the same Year, he gained a signal Victory over the *Scots*, at *Flodden*.

5. In 1514, he concluded a Peace with *France*.

6. In 1517, he suppressed an Insurrection of the *London-Apprentices*, on Account of Strangers being permitted to trade.

7. In 1546, not long before he died, he destroyed 1148 Religious Houses, and seized their Lands, amounting to no less than 183,707*l.* per Annum; with which Money he erected six Bishopricks; and founded *Trinity College* in *Cambriage*, and *Christ's Hospital* in *London*.

*His Marriages and Issue.*

Having procured a Divorce from his first Wife, on the 14th of *July*, 1531, he separated himself from her, and never saw her more. He had Issue by her, however, two Sons, one of whom died very young.

His second Wife was *Anna Bullen*, by whom



he had Issue the Princess *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen of *England*, and a still-born Son.

His third Wife was the Lady *Jane Seymour*, by whom he had Issue one Son only, named *Edward*, who succeeded him in the Throne.

He had three other Wives, but by them he had no Issue at all.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this King's Reign.*

1. In his 9th Year, the Sweating-Sickness broke out and carried off a great Number of People; and in his 13th Year, there was a Pestilence, which proved equally fatal.
2. In his 19th Year, there was a great Scarcity of Corn.
3. In his 20th Year, the Sweating-Sickness broke out once more, and swept away great Numbers of People.
4. In his 36th Year, there was another Pestilence in *London*, which carried off Thousands.

*His Death and Burial.*

This Prince died of a Complication of Humours, falling down upon an old Sore in his Leg, on the 28th of *January*, 1547, in the 56th Year of his Age, after he had reigned 37 Years, and nine Months. He was interred at *Windsor*.

*His Character.*

He was a very active Man, and well skilled in every princely Exercise. He was valiant without Ostentation; of a free, generous  
Temper



Temper, and liberal to a Profusion. He was a good Scholar, and took more Delight than most Princes do in the Study of Philosophy, and other abstruse Sciences.





EDWARD VI. *the XLl<sup>st</sup> King of England,  
France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.*  
*From 1547, to 1553.*



*His CHARACTER, in Memorial Verses.*

*Edward was learn'd, meek, pious, just, and sage,  
A Man in Council, tho' a Child in Age:  
He laid the Basis of the Church we boast;  
His Uncle's Quarrels injur'd him the most.*



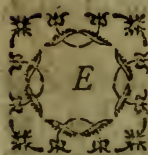


# EDWARD VI. The XLlſt King of *England, France, and Ireland, De-* fender of the Faith.

## *His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Emperor.	
<i>Paul III.</i>	1534.	<i>Charles V.</i>	1519.
<i>Julius III.</i>	1550.	King of <i>France.</i>	
		<i>Henry II.</i>	1547.

## *His Birth and Education.*



**EDWARD TUDOR** was born at *Hampton-Court*, in the Year 1537, in the 29th Year of *Henry VIII.* whom he succeeded in the Throne in 1546; but before his Accession, and before he attained the 10th Year of his Age, through the Care of his Tutor, and his own Natural Genius, he became well-skilled not only in the *French, Spanish, and Italian* Languages, but had also made some considerable Progress in the *Latin and Greek* Classics.

## *His Coronation.*

On the 6th of *February* 1546, *Edward Seymour*, Earl of *Hertford*, was appointed *Protector*, and on the 20th of the same Month, the Young Prince was crowned at *Westminster*.

Remark-



Remarkable *Transactions* during his Minority.

1. In 1547, the *Protector* marched with an Army into *Scotland*; and slew near 13000 of his Enemies at *Pinkney-Field*, near *Mus-selborough*. This War, however, cost *England* near 1,433,000l.

In the same Year an Insurrection happened in *Norfolk*, fomented by one *Kett*, a Tanner; but it was soon suppressed: for *Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, went down with an Army, in *August*, and slew 5000 of his Followers, and on the 20th of *November* following he hanged that Ringleader up in Chains on the Top of *Norwich-Castle*.

In 1550, a Peace was concluded with *France*.

In 1551, the *Protector*, being convicted of Felony, in conspiring to kill the Earl of *Warwick*, then Duke of *Northumberland*, who was a Privy-Counsellor, was beheaded for that Offence, and *Dudley* thereupon procured the Regency.

In 1553, the Duke of *Northumberland* prevailed on the King to appoint his Daughter in-Law, the Lady *Jane Grey*, to be his Successor.

#### Memorandum.

The young King himself encouraged Trade and Commerce, and granted very important Privileges to the Merchants. He likewise used his best Endeavours to establish that Reformation in *Scotland*, which his Father had happily begun.

And



And some short Time before his Death, he founded St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, and made several very considerable Additions and Improvements to *Christ's-Church* Hospital, and that of St. *Thomas* in the Borough of *Southwark*.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. A Sweating-Sickness broke out in this Reign, of which many Persons died, and particularly the two Sons of *Charles Brandon*, then Duke of *Suffolk*, died within two Hours of each other.
2. Six Dolphins were caught in the *Thames*, the last of which was bigger than any Horse.

*His Death and Burial.*

In the Year 1558, this Prince died, unmarried, in the 16th Year of his Age, of a lingering Consumption, at his House at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, but was afterwards interred at *Westminster-Abbey*.

*His Character.*

He had a great Genius, as had been before hinted. To this we may add, that he understood the Interest of his Kingdom perfectly well. However, he was of so sweet and mild a Disposition, and so averse to all Thoughts of Persecution, that he would not suffer any Person (be his Principles what they would) to be put to Death, on Account of his Sentiments in regard to Religion.

MARY



MARY I. *the XLIIId Monarch of England,  
France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.  
From 1553, to 1558.*



*Her CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*When Bloody Mary fill'd the English Throne,  
The Good her Brother did, was soon undone ;  
Through her short Reign, tho' much too long,  
was seen,  
A wicked Bigot, and a cruel Queen.*



MARY I. the XLII Monarch of  
*England, France, and Ireland, De-*  
 fender of the Faith.

*Her COTEMPORARIES:*

Popes.		Emperor.	
<i>Julius III.</i>	1550.	<i>Charles V.</i>	1519.
<i>Marcellus II.</i>	1555.	King of <i>France</i>	
<i>Paul IV.</i>	1555.	<i>Henry II.</i>	1547.

*Her Birth and Parentage.*

MARY TUDOR, the only Daughter  
 of Henry VIII. by Catherine of  
 Spain, was born at Greenwich, in  
 the Year 1515.

*Her Accession to the Throne.*

This Princess, on the Death of her Bro-  
 ther, succeeded him in the Year 1553, not-  
 withstanding the Council, on the 10th of  
*July*, had proclaimed the Lady *Jane Grey*.

On the 19th of the same Month, however,  
 Queen *Mary* prevailed against her, and was  
 proclaimed Queen accordingly. Whereupon,  
 as the Duke of *Northumberland* had been the  
 principal Supporter of Queen *Jane*, his Daugh-  
 ter-in-Law, he was sent forthwith to the  
 Tower, with three of his Sons; as also Dr.  
*Ridley*, Bishop of *London*.



In *August* 1553, Bishop *Gardiner* was made Lord Chancellor, and Lord High Steward for the Trial of the aforesaid Duke and his Sons; and on the 22d of the same Month, the Duke was condemned and executed, with several other Adherents to the Lady *Jane Grey*; and in *October* then following, Queen *Mary* was crowned at *Westminster* with great Pomp and Solemnity.

*Her* remarkable *Transactions* consequent there-upon.

1. On the 18th of *October* 1553, She repealed all the Statutes, which had been made in King *Edward's* Reign, and had any Relation to Religion; and on the 3d of *November* following, Archbishop *Cranmer*, *Guildford*, *Dudley*, and the Lady *Jane Grey*, his Consort at that Time, were all condemned for High Treason.

2. In 1552, a Rebellion was fomented by one Sir *Thomas Wyatt*, but that Conspiracy not succeeding, *Wyat* was beheaded on the 11th of *April*; and the next Day, the Lady *Jane*, together with her Husband and Father, were executed as Traitors to the Crown; and on the 23d, the Princess *Elizabeth*, the Queen's Sister, was confined in the Tower.

*Her* Marriage.

3. Prince *Philip*, arriving in *England* on the 19th of *July* then next following, their Nuptials were solemnized with great Pomp and Magnificence at *Winchester* on the 29th.

*Her*



*Her remarkable Transactions* after that Inter-marriage.

1. She set all the *Roman Catholics* at Liberty, in the first Place, and prohibited the Exercise of any other Religion whatsoever. She restored likewise the *Popish Prelates* to their Sees, and deprived several of the reformed Bishops.

2. Soon after, Cardinal *Pole* came into *England*, and a New Parliament being called, both Houses suppressed the Reformed Religion.

3. After this, She ruled over the Protestants with a Rod of Iron, and burnt those who were their warmest Advocates.

*Her Transactions Abroad.*

1. After these violent Proceedings at Home, She entered into an Alliance with *Spain* against *France*, and sent over 8000 Men to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in the *Low Countries*.

2. In 1558, *Calais* was surrendered to the *French*, notwithstanding it had been in Possession of the *English* 200 Years.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. The great *Harry*, the largest Man of War at that Time in *England*, being 1000 Tons Burthen, was accidentally burnt, in her First Year.

2. In her Second, we are told of a Rainbow reversed, and two Suns shining at a good Distance from each other.

3. Her 4th Year was remarkable both for



great Scarcity and great Plenty; for Wheat, which, before Harvest, was sold for 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Quarter, was sold, after Harvest, for no more than 5*s.*

*Her Death and Burial.*

She died of a Complication of Distempers, occasioned, as some say, for Grief, after a Life of 43 Years, and a Reign of 5 Years, 4 Months, and 11 Days. She was interred in *Henry* the VIIth. Chapel but without any Monument to her Remembrance.

*Her Character.*

She had some good Qualities; but they were all either eclipsed or shaded by her Bigotry. She was perfectly cruel, and revengeful to the last Degree. As to the Management of State-affairs, She discovered but very little Capacity for it; and the Loss of *Calais* will be an everlasting Blot to her Memory. Her Reign was one continued Scene of Tyranny, wherein She inhumanly murdered great Numbers of her innocent Subjects; and the only Happiness attending her Reign, was the Shortness of it.

Her Reign, in a Word, was a Proof, that a Popish Prince can neither enjoy, nor confer Happiness in the Government of a Protestant People.



ELIZABETH, *the XLIII<sup>d</sup> Monarch, of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. From 1558. to 1603.*



*Her CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*The fam'd Eliza's long and glorious Reign  
Quell'd Romish Superstition, humbled Spain :  
Invasions, Plots, her Genius soar'd above ;  
Happy in Servants, and her Subjects Love.*


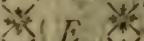
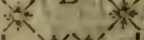



ELIZABETH, the XLIII<sup>d</sup> Monarch  
of *England, France, and Ireland,*  
Defender of the Faith.

*Her COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Emperors.	
<i>Paul IV.</i>	1555.	<i>Ferdinand I.</i>	1558.
<i>Pius IV.</i>	1559.	<i>Maximilian II.</i>	1564.
<i>Pius V.</i>	1565.	<i>Rodolphus II.</i>	1576.
<i>Gregory XIII.</i>	1572.	Kings of <i>France.</i>	
<i>Sixtus V.</i>	1585.	<i>Henry II.</i>	1547.
<i>Urban VII.</i>	1590.	<i>Francis II.</i>	1559.
<i>Gregory XIV.</i>	1590.	<i>Charles IX.</i>	1560.
<i>Innocent IX.</i>	1591.	<i>Henry III.</i>	1574.
<i>Clement VIII.</i>	1592.	<i>Henry IV.</i>	1589.

*Her Birth and Parentage.*





 LIZABETH TUDOR was the  
 only Daughter of *Henry VIII<sup>th</sup>* by  
*Anne Bullen*, and born at *Green-*  
*wich* in 1533.

*Her Accession to the Throne.*

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of *January* 1558, she was  
crowned at *Westminster*, with great Pomp and  
Solemnity.

Tho' this Reign was a long and glorious  
One; yet in order to keep up as strictly as pos-  
sible to our first intended Brevity, we shall en-  
deavour



deavour to collect the most *memorable Passages* of it into the following *Memorandums*.

*Memorandums.*

1. As this illustrious Princess was, in the Bloom of her Youth, acquainted with Sorrows, and for 12 Months successively a close Prisoner in the Tower, it is no Wonder, that on her sudden Escape from thence, through the Death of her Sister, that she was passionately fond of Liberty without Controul.

2. It was owing, in all Probability, to that peculiar Love of Freedom, that she peremptorily declared, when she was warmly prest by her Parliament to marry, that it was her firm Resolution to live and die their *Virgin-Queen*.

3. Notwithstanding that absolute Declaration, it is generally thought, that by her more than common Esteem for *Robert Dudley*, whom she created Earl of *Leicester*, and the Earl of *Essex*, on whom she bestowed several very important Posts, that she was not altogether, in her Heart, insensible to Love; but upon their growing proud and insolent, she shewed, that she had Spirit enough, not only to mortify their Ambition, but to cut them off, tho' at the same Time she gave the severest Check to the Violence of her own Inclinations.

4. Tho' her severe Proceeding against *Mary Queen of Scots*, was one of the greatest Blots in her Reign; yet, as there were, at least, some seemingly just Grounds for her Jealousy and Resentment, we are willing to



hope, that Action was pardonable, tho', doubtless, highly blame-worthy.

5. She was involved in few Wars of any great Moment, that with *Spain* only excepted, who, in 1588, set out their *invincible Armada*, as they haughtily stiled it, to invade *England*; but Providence very visibly appeared in her Favour; and by a violent Storm destroyed such a Number of their Ships, that they returned Home without making any Attempt to land upon her Coasts.

6. After that miraculous Preservation, she maintained *England*, for many Years together, in a State of perfect Peace and Tranquillity.

7. As she assumed the Character of Head and Supreme Governess of the Protestant Church, both in Spirituals and Temporals, 'tis no Wonder, that her implacable Enemies, the *Jesuits*, were frequently forming private Conspiracies against her Life; but such was her Dexterity and Address, that she always made a timely Discovery of their hellish Machinations, and, consequently, made Examples of the Ring-leaders, and ruled the Rest with a Rod of Iron, according to their Demerits.

8. As she never married, and consequently had no Issue, in her ended the *Line* of the *Tudors*, which began in her Grandfather.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this long Reign.*

1. In her 5th Year, there died in *London*, and in the Parts adjacent, no less than 23,660

Per



- Persons; of whom 20,136 were of the Plague.
2. That Plague was followed by a great Famine, and an Earthquake.
  3. In 1567, the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill* was erected at the Expence of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, the Merchants before meeting in the open Street.
  4. In this Reign there were divers other unusual Events, which our intended Brevity obliges us to pass over in Silence.

*Her Death and Burial.*

In *March*, 1602, this illustrious Queen was taken ill, and appointed *James VI.* King of *Scots*, to be her Successor.

In the same Month, she died at the Age of 69 Years, six Months, and seven Days, after a Reign of 40 Years, four Months, and eight Days.

She was buried in *Henry the VIIth's Chapel*, where King *James*, her Successor, erected a stately Monument to her Memory.

*Her Character.*

She was looked upon as tolerably handsome, and her Air was noble and majestic; but what she was more peculiarly valued and regarded for, was, her courteous and affable Deportment to all her Protestant Subjects, which made them almost adore her. As to her mental Qualities, she was a great Scholar, and had a great Share of Wit; her Judgment was



was found, and she was universally allowed to be an excellent Œconomist. She talked several Languages, with the same Fluency as her Mother Tongue, and was so perfect a Politician, that she was the Admiration of all foreign Princes.



JAMES



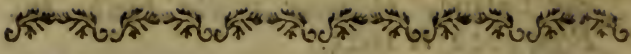
JAMES I. *King of England, Scotland, France,  
and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.  
From 1602 to 1625.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*England's first Stuart from the Scotian Clime ;  
Learn'd, but pedantic ; peaceful to a Crime :  
His weak, yet arbitrary Acts prepare  
A Scene of Ills for his succeeding Heir.*






JAMES I. King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. the first of the Surname of *Stuart*, and the first of *Great-Britain*.

Note, *The Crowns of Scotland and England are from hence-forward united.*

### *His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Emperors.	
<i>Clement VIII.</i>	1592.	<i>Rodolphus II.</i>	1576.
<i>Leo IX.</i>	1605.	<i>Mathias I.</i>	1612.
<i>Paul III.</i>	1605.	<i>Ferdinand II.</i>	1619.
<i>Gregory XV.</i>	1621.	Kings of <i>France</i> .	
<i>Urban VIII.</i>	1623.	<i>Henry IV.</i>	1589.
		<i>Lewis XIII.</i>	1610.

### *His Birth and Parentage.*


 HIS wife and peaceful Prince, who was the Son of the unfortunate *Mary, Queen of Scots*, whom *Queen Elizabeth* had, through Jealousy, cut off, and *Henry Stuart*, the Lord *Darnly*, was born in the Castle of *Edinburgh* on the 19th. of *June* 1566.

*His Marriage, and Issue, Male and Female.*

This Prince (by the Recommendation of  
Queen



Queen *Elizabeth*) intermarried with *Anne*, the Daughter of *Frederic II.* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, in the 16th Year of her Age, with whom he lived very happily, and in good Correspondence with Queen *Elizabeth*, as the only Way to secure the Crown, she having a little before her Death declared him her Successor.

By her he had Issue Male, 1. *Henry*. 2. *Robert*, who died young. And, 3. *Charles*. His Female Issue were named *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Mary*, and *Sophia*, who all died young.

#### *His Accession to the Throne.*

On the 15th of *July* 1603 (being the Festival of his Name-lake St. *James*) he and his Queen were crowned at *Westminster*, by Archbishop *Whitgift*, with great Solemnity and Magnificence.

#### *Memorandums.*

1. As this wise and peaceable Prince never entered into any Wars either at *Home* or *Abroad*, thro' his natural Pusillanimity; and as his Subjects lived, during his whole Reign, in one continued Scene of Peace and Tranquility, he employed his Time in a widely different Manner from most of his Predecessors, that is to say, in the Study of controversial Divinity; and so fond was he of that Part of his Title, the *Defender of the Faith*, that he not only wrote, but published, several very learned Tracts, in order to put an End to the religious Debates, which at that Time ran high, between



tween those who were Advocates for Episcopal Government, and the then Dissenters from the Established Church.

2. His principal Favourites were *Robert Carr*, the then Earl of *Somerset*, and *George Villers*, then Duke of *Buckingham*.

3. The two most conspicuous of his Subjects for their extraordinary Learning, were Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who wrote the universally admired *History of the World*, and the then Lord Chancellor *Bacon*; but the Execution of the former, at the Instigation of *Gundamore*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, will be an eternal Blemish on this Reign.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In his first Year, there was a great Plague, which lasted from *December* 1602 to the same Month in 1603, and carried off 30,578 Persons, of whom 3090 died in one Week.
2. In his second Year, was discovered the execrable Gun-powder Plot, by which the Destruction of King and Parliament, with one Blast, was concerted. Sir *Everard Digby*, *Catesby*, *Guy Faux*, and several others, were executed on that Occasion.
3. In his 3d Year, a great *Porpus*, and not long after that, a *Whale* was taken in the *Thames*, not far from *London*.
4. In his 4th Year, the *Severn* overflowed its Banks, and caused a prodigious Inundation in the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Somerset*.

5. In



5. In his 6th Year, there was a remarkable Frost, which began in *December* and lasted, without Intermission till the *April* following.
6. In 1613, the Town of *Dorchester* was entirely consumed by Fire; and tho' it did 200,000*l.* Damage, there was not one human Life lost.
7. In this Reign, a new Translation of the Bible was made, which is the same Version that is now in Use.

#### *His Death and Burial.*

This King *James* died at *Theobalds* in *Hertfordshire*, on the 27th of *March*, 1625, of a tertian Ague, in the 60th Year of his Age, after having been King of *Scotland* 59 Years, three Months, and twelve Days; and of *England*, 22 Years, and three Days. A stately Mausoleum was erected in *Westminster-Abbey* at his funeral Obsequies.

#### *His Character.*

He was a Pedant in Literature, and busied himself more in School-Controversies than the Arts of Government. He was sometimes zealous for Religion to a Fault; and at others as much too lukewarm. He was just the Reverse of his great Predecessor in Point of Temper. For Queen *Elizabeth* being very imperious and very artful, and he so weak, and so pacific, his Enemies (by Way of Ridicule) were used to call her Reign, the Reign of King *Elizabeth*, and his, that of Queen *James*.



CHARLES I. *the XLVth King of England,  
France, &c. and the Second of Great Britain,  
From 1625 to 164<sup>8</sup>.*



*Her CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*  
*Unhappy Prince! his Fate atones his Fault ;*  
*Not weak, but obstinate, and badly taught :*  
*Our Constitution, hurt by lawless Deeds,*  
*Is quite suspended, when the Monarch bleeds.*

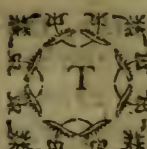


CHARLES I. the XLVth King of  
*England, France and Ireland; and*  
*the Second of Great-Britain.*

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		<i>Ferdinand III.</i>	1657.
<i>Urban VIII.</i>	1623.	Kings of <i>France.</i>	
<i>Innocent X.</i>	1644.	<i>Lewis XIII.</i>	1610.
Emperors.		<i>Lewis XIV.</i>	1643.
<i>Ferdinand II.</i>	1619.		

*His Birth and Education.*

 HIS Unhappy Prince, who was the  
 third Son of King *James I.* was  
 born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland*, on  
 the 19th of *November*, 1600.

*His Marriage and Issue.*

On the 11th of *May* 1625, this Prince in-  
 termarried with the Princess *Henrietta Maria*,  
 the youngest Daughter of *Henry* the IVth of  
*France*, and their Nuptials were solemnized at  
*Paris*, the Duke of *Chevreaux* acting as the  
 King's Proxy. On the 13th of *June*, then  
 following, the Queen landed at *Dover*, where  
 King *Charles* met her, and conducted her from  
 thence directly to *Canterbury*, and there the  
 Marriage was consummated that very Night.  
 By this Queen, in Process of Time he had four



Sons and five Daughters, viz. 1. *Charles-James*, born at *Greenwich*, 1628, but died as soon as christened. 2. *Charles*, who succeeded to the Crown. 3. *James*, likewise his Successor. 4. *Henry*, afterwards, Duke of *Gloucester*. — Daughters: 1. *Mary*. 2. *Elizabeth*. 3. *Anne*. 4. *Catherine*, who died almost as soon as born. And 5. *Henrietta*.

#### *His Coronation.*

On the 2d of *February*, 162<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, he was crowned at *Westminster* with the usual Solemnities.

#### *His remarkable Transactions both at Home and Abroad.*

1. Soon after his Marriage, he declared War against *Spain*, in order to take *Cadiz*; but that Project failed.

2. At the Solicitation of his Favourite, the Duke of *Buckingham*, he sent him with 100 Sail of Ships from *Portsmouth* to *Rochelle* in *France*, in order to succour the Protestants there, who were threatned with a Siege: But the poor distressed Protestants met with no Relief from that intended Expedition, the Duke being killed by one *Felton*, a Lieutenant of Foot, at *Portsmouth* before the Fleet had set Sail.

3. He entered into a War with the *Scots*, who, through their Discontents, at last brought him to a most unworthy End.

4. In the Year 1640, his *Parliament* declared open War against him, and entered into a Combination with the *Scotch* Rebels, in order to introduce a popular Government.

5. In



5. In 1642, he sent out Prince *Rupert*, his Nephew, with a considerable Army against those his rebellious Subjects; but they were routed at *Marston-Moor*, by the Earl of *Manchester*, who then headed the Forces belonging to the Parliament.

6. On the 14th of *June*, 1645, he headed an Army himself against those Rebels; but had the Mortification to be defeated at *Naishbury*, by the Lord *Fairfax*.

7. Soon after that Defeat, he withdrew to *Wales*; from thence to *Oxford*; and at last, as his *derniere Resorte*, he went over to the *Scotch Army*; but even amongst them he was, in Effect, no better than a Prisoner; and, in short, not long afterwards they delivered him up (for a large Sum of Money) to the *Commissioners* of the *Parliament*, who imprisoned him first in *Hampton-Court*: But making his Escape from thence, he fled to the Isle of *Wight*, where he was soon seized by a Party of *Oliver Cromwell's* Soldiers, who carried him first to *Hurst Castle*, from thence to *Windsor*, and at last to *St. James's Palace*.

8. Soon after his Arrival at *St. James's*, the House of Commons established a pretended High Court of Justice, in order to bring his Cause to a formal Trial; at which, General *Fairfax*, *Oliver Cromwel*, and *Henry Ireton*, Esq; with about 150 more, were so presumptuous as to sit as Judges; and one *Bradshaw*, as President of that wicked Tribunal.



9. Tho' the King, indeed, never would acknowledge the Authority of that Court; yet they would hearken to no Reason for his Refusal; and after drawing up several Articles of Impeachment against him, but particularly that for fomenting the Rebellion in *Ireland*, where no less than 40,000 *English* had been massacred; and being tried, in Form, upon these Articles of Impeachment, he was found guilty and condemned to be beheaded, as a Tyrant, a Traitor, a Murderer, and the public Enemy of his People.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In his first Year, a violent Plague broke out in *London*, which proved more fatal than that which happened in his Father's Reign.
2. In his second Year, great Earthquakes were felt in divers Parts of the Kingdom.
3. In the Year 1631, most of the Houses on *London-Bridge*, which before made a beautiful Street, were burnt to the Ground.

*His Death and Burial.*

On *Tuesday* the 30th of *January*, 164<sup>8</sup>/<sub>9</sub>, the fatal Stroke, pursuant to the Sentence past but three Days before, was given by an Executioner who was masked, and unknown; but many have conjectured, that either *Oliver Cromwell* or *Ireton*, was the Man.

After this merciless Execution, his Body was exposed to public View for some Days in one of the Apartments at *White-hall*; and afterwards carried to *Windsor*, where his mang-  
led



led Remains were interred in St. *George's* Chapel, with only a plain Inscription on the Plate of his Coffin.

*Memorandums.*

1. It was neither the *Scotch*, nor the *Presbyterians*, nor the *Parliament*, but the *Independents*, that put this Prince to Death.

2. His Majesty was attended at the Time of his Martyrdom by Dr. *Juxton*, then Bishop of *London*; at which Time he openly declared, that he died a Protestant of the Church of *England*, and denied that he had any ill Designs against his People.

3. His Deportment upon the Scaffold was very decent; and he submitted to the Axe with the utmost Intrepidity and Resignation to the divine Will.

*His Character.*

He was religious, chaste, courteous, and intrepid. He had a great Penetration and a sound Judgment. By some, indeed, he was looked upon as a weak Prince, entirely governed by his Consort, and, one who was his peculiar Favourite; by whose Persuasions he carried such Schemes into Execution as made his Subjects first murmur, and at last break out into open Rebellion against him.



CHARLES II. *the XLVIth King of England,  
France, &c. and the 3d of Great-Britain.  
From 1649 nominally; actually from 1660 to  
1685.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Gay, sprightly, heedless, affable, and lewd;  
In Charles's Court few Cares did long intrude:  
But Popish Influence stain'd his latter Day,  
With Plots and Fines, and arbitrary Sway.*






# CHARLES II. The XLVith King of England, France, and Ireland, and the Third of Great-Britain.

## His COTEMPORARIES.

Popes.		Emperor.	
<i>Alexander VII.</i>	1655.	<i>Leopold.</i>	1658.
<i>Clement IX.</i>	1667.	King of <i>France.</i>	
<i>Clement X.</i>	1670.	<i>Lewis XIV.</i>	1643.
<i>Innocent XI.</i>	1676.		

## Preliminary Memorandums.

I.  HIS Prince was only a nominal Monarch from the Year 1649 to 1660. For,

2. The *Interregnum*, or *Usurpation* was continued all that Time, in the first Place, under the Title of the *Common-wealth*; then under *Oliver Cromwell*, as *Protector*; and at his Decease, under *Richard*, his eldest Son, as *Protector* likewise.

3. On his Resignation, the Government was, for a Time, in a perfect State of Anarchy and Confusion, till Monarchy at last, thro' the Aid and Assistance of General *Monk*, once more regained its Place.

4. In regard to *Oliver*, the most implacable of his Enemies would readily allow, that tho'



tho' he was a very wicked, yet, at the same Time, he was a very great Man.

5. As to his Son *Richard*, tho' he was actually declared *Protector*; yet not having either the Spirit or Abilities of his Father, he soon resigned the Title he had assumed.

6. 'Tis highly probable, that neither he, nor his Brother *Henry*, who was at that Time, Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and was greatly beloved there, and was much more able to have supported the Burden of that high Post, in Reality approved of their Father's Usurpation, and for that Reason gave Way to those Powers which rose up to supplant them; for Both of them, 'tis well known, were not only suffered to spend their Days in Peace after the *Restoration*, but had many Instances of Respect shewn them by the Royal Family.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

This *Charles II.* who was the eldest Son of *Charles I.* and his Queen *Henrietta*, was born in the Year 1630 at *St. James's Palace*.

*His various Misfortunes during his Minority and Exile.*

1. At twelve Years of Age, he was, with his Father, at the Battle of *Edge-hill*; and at seventeen, he appeared at the Head of an Army in the West; whence from *Cornwall* he was transported to the Island of *Scilly*; from thence to *Jersey*; and afterwards to the Queen, his Mother, in *France*.

2. In



2. In the Year 1648, he made an Attempt to rescue his Father, who was then a Prisoner in the Isle of *Wight*; but that well-intended Project proved ineffectual.

3. An Act was past by the then rebellious Parliament for his Exclusion of the Crown.

4. Tho' he was saluted as King in *Holland*; and from thence went into *Scotland*, in the Year 1650, and soon after his Arrival was crowned at *Scône*; yet finding that Fortune was impropitious to him there; he marched soon afterwards into *England*; but *Cromwell* met with him at *Worcester*, and so totally defeated him there, that he was obliged to wander about the Kingdom in Disguise for six Weeks together; 'till at last, thro' imminent Dangers, he arrived safe at *Havre de Grace*, in *France*, where he was treated, indeed, as King of *Great Britain* for several Years, till *Cromwell*, thro' his Influence, procured his Removal from that Kingdom.

5. From thence he roved all over *Germany*, *Spain*, and *Flanders*, in a very melancholy Manner, till in the Year 1660, thro' the good Providence of the Almighty, he was happily restored.

#### *His Coronation.*

On the 22d of *April* 1661, he was crowned at *Westminster* with great Pomp and Solemnity, and the universal Acclamations of the People.



*His remarkable Transactions, both at Home and Abroad.*

1. He passed an *Act of Indemnity*, with an *Exception* against 29 of his Father's Judges, who were all sentenced to die, tho' no more than ten of them were actually executed; the Rest being reserved for other Punishments according to their Demerits.

2. After that, he settled all Matters on the same Footing as they stood before the Year 1640.

3. Tho' he engaged in some foreign Wars, and first with the *Dutch*, in which he proved successful; and afterwards with the *French* and *Danes*; yet on the 29th of *June*, 1667, a Peace was concluded with them all at *Breda*.

*His Marriage and Issue.*

This Monarch intermarried with *Catherine*, the Daughter of *Don Juan IV.* then King of *Portugal*, with whom he had about two Millions of *Cruisades*, that is, about 300,000*l.* *Sterling*, for her Portion. Tho' he had no Issue by her, it is true; yet, by his Concubines, who were numerous, he left a long Train of Sons and Daughters behind him.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. On the 3d of *September*, 1658, being the Night that *Oliver* died, there was a most violent Tempest of Wind, such as has not been since equalled, except by the Storm on the 26th of *November*, 1703.

2. In 1665, a dreadful Plague swept away no less



less than 80,000 Persons in the City of London.

3. In 1666, 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches, &c. were consumed by Fire.
4. In 1683, there was a most severe Frost, which began in *November*, and lasted till the 5th of *February*.

#### *His Death and Burial.*

This King died on the 6th of *February*, 168 $\frac{4}{5}$ , not without Suspicion of Poison, in the 55th Year of his Age, after an actual Reign of 24 Years, eight Months, and nine Days. He was interred in *Westminster-Abbey*, where his Figure, in Wax, fully dressed, is still to be seen.

#### *His Character.*

He was exceedingly courteous and complaisant, and perfectly easy in Conversation. He was a Man of a sprightly Genius, a clear Conception, and a sound Judgment. He understood the Good of his Country much better than any of his ablest Ministers: His two principle Foibles were his Liberality to his Friends, which was almost boundless, and his Affection for the Fair Sex, which was almost universal.



JAMES II. *the XLVIIth King of England  
France, &c. and the Fourth of Great Bri-  
tain. From 1685 to 1688.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Blinded with Zeal, this furious, popish King  
Rome's Yoke on England sought again to bring  
He, whilst he reign'd, usurp'd a lawless Sway  
Till William came, and open'd Freedom's Day.*






JAMES II. the XLVIIth King of  
*England, France, &c.* and the  
 Fourth of *Great-Britain.*

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Popes.		Leopold.	1678.
<i>Innocent XI.</i>		King of <i>France.</i>	
Emperor		<i>Lewis XIV.</i>	1643.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS Prince, the third Son of King  
*Charles I.* and only surviving Bro-  
 ther of King *Charles II.* was born  
 on the 14th of *October 1633.*

*Some remarkable Transactions during his Mi-  
 nority.*

1. After the Surrender of *Oxford*, he was  
 conveyed to *London*, by the *Long Parliament*,  
 and committed to *Algernoon*, Earl of *Northum-  
 berland*, from whom, however, he made his  
 Escape in Women's Apparel, and thereupon  
 was first conveyed beyond-sea, by Col. *Bamp-  
 field*, to *Dort* in *Holland*, and afterwards to  
*Paris.*

2. Before he was of Age, he served under  
 the Marshal *Turenne*, and became a Lieute-  
 nant-General in the *French King's Army.*



3. Being obliged, however, thro' the Influence of *Oliver Cromwell*, to depart from *France*, he travelled from thence to *Flanders*, where *Don John of Austria* offering him, in the Name of the *Spanish King*, all possible Assistance, his Royal Highness took Arms under him against the *French*.

4. In 1660, he came over to *England*, and was soon after installed *Knight of the Garter*.

5. In 1665, being then Lord High Admiral of *England*, he commanded the Naval War against the *Dutch*, and obtained a signal Victory over them.

#### *His Marriages and Issue.*

This unfortunate Prince (whilst Duke of *York*) married two Wives ; first the Lady *Anne*, the eldest Daughter of *Edward Hyde*, then Earl of *Clarendon*, and High Chancellor of *England* ; by whom he had Issue, 1. *Charles*, of *York*. 2. *James* of *York*. 3. *Charles* Duke of *Kendal*. And, 4. *Edgar*, Duke of *Cambridge* ; but all died in their Infancy. He had, by the same Queen, 1. *Mary* of *York*, afterwards Queen of *England*. 2. *Anne* of *York*. 3. *Henrietta* of *York*. And, 4. *Catherine* of *York*.

His second Wife (whom he likewise married whilst Duke of *York*) was the Lady *Mary d'Este*, the Daughter of *Alphonso d'Este*, Duke of *Modena*. By her he had the following Issue ; viz. 1. *Charles* of *York*. 2. *Catherine-Laura*. 3. *Isabella* of *York*. 4. *Charlotte*-



*lotte-Maria* of York; but all died in their Infancy. And, 5. *James-Francis-Edward*, a Son, of whom it was said the Queen was delivered at *St. James's*, on Sunday the 10th of June 1688.

Besides these, he had several natural Children by Mrs. *Arabella Churchill*, the Sister of *John Churchill*, the Great Duke of *Marlborough*.

*His Accession to the Throne and Coronation.*

This *James*, the Second of *England*, and the Seventh of *Scotland*, was proclaimed King on the 6th of *February*, 1685, and crowned the 23d of *April* following, with the usual Solemnities.

*His most remarkable Transactions after his Coronation.*

1. He summoned two Parliaments; one to meet in *England* and the other in *Scotland*; and Both answered his most sanguine Expectations.

2. As a Party set up the Duke of *Monmouth*, one of the natural Sons of King *Charles II.* in order to oppose him, he sacrificed the Duke to his Resentment; and on the 15th of *July* 1685, he was beheaded on *Tower-hill*; and about 400 more lost their Lives, in Town and Country, on Account of that Rebellion.

*His violent and arbitrary Proceedings after the Suppression of that Rebellion.*

1. In the first Place, he attempted to set himself above the Laws. And in the next, he used his utmost Endeavours to change the established Religion.



2. In 1687, he published a Declaration for granting Liberty of Conscience to People of all Persuasions; but finding that the *English Parliament* would by no Means assent thereto, he instantly dissolved them.

3. Soon after, he used his utmost Endeavours to reconcile his *three Kingdoms* to the *Holy See*; and acted, in short, so openly in favour of the *Roman Catholics*, that the *Episcopalians* united with the *Dissenters*, and came to an absolute Resolution to set the Prince of *Orange* on the Throne.

4. Upon that Prince's Approach, he made his Escape into *France*, having sent his Queen and his pretended Son thither some Time before; which Flight of his was, in Fact, the End of his Reign; for he spent the Remaining 12 Years of his Life in Exile at *St. Germain en Laye*.

#### Memorandums.

1. A Rumour was raised at the Close of his Reign, which spread in 24 Hours all over the Kingdom, that an Army of *Irish* was landed, and just at Hand at every Place where the Report was propogated; which was such a political Wonder, as was never well accounted for.

2. After an *Interregnum* for the Space of two Months only, the *Lords* and *Commons*, after many and long Debates, RESOLVED, that the Prince and Princess of *Orange* should be King and Queen of *Great Britain*.

*His*



*His Death and Burial.*

On the 16th of *September*, 1701, he died of a Lethargy in the 68th Year of his Age, and was interred soon afterwards in the Monastery of the *Benedictines* in *Paris*.

*His Character.*

He was an indulgent Father, a loving Husband, and a kind Master; and had it not been for his wicked Ministers, would have proved a good King. He was a religious Prince; but by Profession a *Roman Catholic*, which was the Foundation of all his Misfortunes.





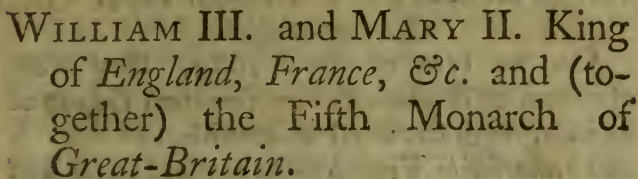
WILLIAM III. and MARY II. the XLVIIIth  
 King and Queen of England, France, &c.  
 and (together) the fifth Monarch of Great  
 Britain. From 1688 to 1702.



*Their CHARACTERS, in memorial Verses.*

William, the Hero, with Maria mild,  
 (He, James's Nephew, She, his eldest Child)  
 Fix'd Freedom and the Church, reform'd the Coin,  
 Oppos'd the French, and settl'd Brunswick's  
 Line.





Popes.

Emperor.

*Leopold.* 1659.  
 King of *France.*  
*Lewis XIV.* 1643.

T HIS Prince was the Son of *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, &c. and born on the 24th of *November*, 1650. When he had attained to the 18th Year of his Age, he was sent to the University of *Leyden*; and in 1670 the States of *Holland* committed their Armies to his Conduct in several Campaigns, in which he justly gained the Character of a very able and experienced General.

## His Marriage.

He very happily intermarried with the Lady Mary of York, on the 4th of November 1677.

*Memorandum.*

I. That Princess, who was the eldest Daughter of King *James II.* was born the 30th of *April* 1662. She was a Lady of great Beauty and



and eminent Virtue; but died of the Small Pox on the 28th Day of *December* 1694.

*His Coronation.*

On the 11th of *April* 1689, they were crowned at *Westminster* by the then Bishop of *London*, with the usual Solemnities.

*His remarkable Transactions both at Home and Abroad.*

1. A Bill was forthwith passed into a Law both in *England* and *Scotland*, which set forth at large the Rights and Privileges of the People.

2. As the greatest Part of the *Irish* were Papists, King *James* was sent into *Ireland* with a *French* Army to join and support his Friends, and actually got into Possession of *Dublin*, &c. King *William*, however, putting himself at the Head of his Army, soon obliged the Abdicated Monarch to return to *France*; and in about two Years afterwards, *Ireland* submitted entirely to the *Revolution*.

3. In this War, the most remarkable *Actions* were 1. The Battle of the *Boyne*, in which the *English* obtained a complete Victory. 2. The Battle of *Aghrim*, wherein General *Ginckel*, defeated *St. Ruth*. 3. The brave Defence of *Londonderry*. 4. The Reduction of *Cork*, by the Earl of *Marlborough*. 5. and lastly, the two Sieges of *Limerick*, by the last of which the Place was reduced, and the *French* compelled entirely to evacuate that Kingdom.

4. King *William*, imagining the Liberties  
of



of *Europe* in great Danger from the violent Efforts of *Lewis XIVth*, formed a *grand Confederacy*, at the latter End of the Year 1689, in order to withstand that *Invader*.

5. Several Battles were fought between the *French* and *English* between the Years 1689 and 1697 with various Success: Those, however, of *Steinkirk* and *Landen* in 1692 and 1693 were the most remarkable.

6. In 1695, he laid siege to *Namur*, which tho' then said to be impregnable, was obliged to submit.

7. At last, in 1697, the *French*, making Overtures of Peace, and the Terms being accepted, a Treaty was soon after concluded at *Ryswick*.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Rèign.*

1. Several Conspiracies were formed, in favour of the abdicated Monarch; but the most wicked was the Plot in 1696, to assassinate King *William* in his Coach: As it happily proved, however, unsuccessful, the principal Authors of it, met with their Deserts both on the *Scaffold*, and at *Tyburn*.
2. Several wet Summers in the Reign of this Prince occasioned a considerable Scarcity of Corn for a long Time.
3. All such Money as had been clipped was called in, and new-coined in the Year 1696.

*Memorandum.*

As King *William* had no Issue by his Queen; and as the young hopeful Duke of *Gloucester*,  
Son



Son of the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, died before the King ; it was thought highly requisite, that the Crown should be settled in such a Manner as that all *popish Claimants* should for ever after be excluded : One of the last Acts therefore that King *William* did, was to sign the *Bill* for that *Settlement* in the *illustrious House* of *Hanover*, the nearest of the Protestant Line, and at this Juncture *happily reigning* over us.

*His Death and Burial.*

On the 8th of *March* 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ , having dislocated his Collar-bone by a Fall from his Horse some few Days before, he departed this Life, about 8 o'Clock in the Morning, having received the Sacrament some few Hours before at the Hands of the then Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

At the Time of his Decease, he was in the 14th Year of his Reign, and in the 51st Year of his Age.

He was interred near his Queen in *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, as the Duke of *Gloucester* had been some short Time before.

*His Character.*

Tho' this Prince was but of small Stature, weak of Constitution, and reserved in Speech ; yet he was intrepid to the last Degree, and full of Spirits when at the Head of his Armies. He was a firm Protestant, a Friend to the Liberties of Mankind, and inflexibly honest in all his Pursuits.



ANNE, the XLIXth Monarch of England,  
France, &c. and the 6th of Great-Britain.  
From 1702. to 1714.



*Her CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Ten Years of Glory, shone on Anna's Reign,  
While Marlborough's Arms did Victory main-  
tain:*

*Nor should Ill-nature brand her closing Scene ;  
For tho' misled, well-meaning was the Queen.*






# ANNE, The XLIXth Monarch of *England, France, &c. and the Sixth of Great-Britain.*

## *Her COTEMPORARIES.*

Pope.		Joseph.		1705.
Clement XI.	1700.	Charles.		1711.
Emperors.		King of France.		
Leopold.	1658.	Lewis XIV.		1643.

## *Her Birth and Parentage.*


 HIS Princess, the second Daughter of *James II.* was born at *St. James's* on the 6th Day of *February* 1664.

## *Her Marriage and Issue, Male and Female.*

On the 28th of *July* 1683, she was married to his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, the second Son of *Frederic III.* King of *Denmark*, in the Royal Chapel at *St. James's*, by the then Bishop of *London*, by whom, in Process of Time, she had the following Issue, viz. 1. A Daughter still-born. 2. Lady *Mary*. 3. Lady *Anne-Sophia*, who both died in their Infancy. 4. *William* Duke of *Gloucester*, born at *Hampton-court* on the 24th of *July* 1689. This hopeful Prince, however, died on the 30th of *July* 1700, at the Age of eleven Years and



and five Days, to the great Grief of his Parents, and all good Men, who were well-wishers to the Protestant Religion. 5. Lady *Mary*, who died an Infant. 6. *George*, another Son, who died soon after he was baptized.

*Her Accession to the Throne.*

On the 23d of *April* 1702, she was crowned Queen of *England*, &c. at *Westminster*, with the usual Solemnities, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

*Her first remarkable Transactions after her Coronation.*

On the 4th of *May* 1702, a Declaration of War was issued out against *France* and *Spain*; the Result of which was an uninterrupted Series of Victory and Triumph, for nine Years successively, through the Intrepidity and cool Conduct of the immortal Duke of *Marlborough*.

It is very remarkable, however, that the latter Part of this good Queen's Reign was equally unsuccessful, and attended with nothing but Sorrow and Confusion, as Parties at that Time, ran very high, and *Oxford* and *Bolingbroke*, when seemingly fixed in Power, could not agree between themselves; and it is generally imagined, that she sunk under the Grief that oppressed her, which was principally created by the Division of her Servants.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. In 1706, there was such an extraordinary Eclipse of the Sun, that in many Places, it was totally dark.



2. The hard Frost, which happened in the Winter of 1708, brought on a prodigious Scarcity of Provisions.

*Her Death and Burial.*

This pious Queen departed this Life at *Kensington*, on the first of *August* 1714, having lived 49 Years, 5 Months and 6 Days; of which she reigned 12 Years and upwards; she was privately interred soon after in *Westminster-Abbey*.

*Her Character.*

She was an excellent Woman, and possessed of all the Virtues that in private Life can adorn her Sex. It must be allowed likewise, that she was a glorious Monarch; since the Lustre of the *British* Arms was carried higher in her Time than for Ages before; and that whatever has been blamed in her Conduct, ought to be rather looked upon as her Misfortune than her Fault. But what renders her Character still more valuable is this; namely, that she was a true Protestant, and strictly pious, without the least Ostentation.



GEORGE I. *the Lth King of England, France,  
 &c. and the Seventh of Great Britain. From  
 1714 to 1727.*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*Inur'd alike to Council and the Field,  
 Before his Sway see Opposition yield;  
 In Wisdom and the Laws he put his Trust;  
 Was cautious, Steady, fortunate, and just.*




GEORGE I. the Lth King of *England, France, &c.* and the Seventh of *Great-Britain.*

*His COTEMPORARIES.*

Emperor.		Kings of <i>France.</i>	
<i>Charles VI.</i>	1711.	<i>Lewis XIV.</i>	1743.
		<i>Lewis XV.</i>	1715.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS *George Lewis*, the eldest Son and Heir of her Royal Highness the Princess *Sophia*, by his most serene Highness *Ernest-August*, Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, commonly called Elector of *Hanover*, was born at *Osna-burg*, in *Germany*, on the 28th of *May*, 1660.

*His Marriage and Issue.*

In the Year 1682, he intermarried with *Sophia-Dorothy*, the Daughter, and only Child of his serene Highness *George-William*, Duke of *Brunswick-Zell*, his Uncle, by whom he had Issue one Son only; namely, our present glorious Monarch, King *George II.*

*His Coronation.*

On the 20th of *October* 1714, he was crowned with the usual Solemnities.

*His first Transactions on his Arrival in England.*

1. He made a great Change in his Ministry, wherein he distinguished his Friends from his  
Foes.

2. In



2. In *April 1715*, there was a grand Conspiracy against him, and all the Royal Family, in order to establish the *Pretender*; but that Rebellion was soon happily suppressed; and the principal Ringleaders were beheaded, and divers others executed at *Tyburn* according to their Demerits.

*Remarkable Occurrences in this Reign.*

1. A memorable Eclipse of the Sun: By which, in *April 1715*, the Sun was so totally darkened at *London* for near 3 Minutes and an Half, that the Birds flew to shelter, and all Nature seemed in Astonishment.
2. In the Winter of 1715 began a most severe Frost on *Christmas-Day*, which continued for three Months successively.

*His Death and Burial.*

This King was taken suddenly ill in his Coach, as he was paying a Visit to *Hanover*, which Indisposition in a Day or two proved mortal; for he died at *Osnaburg*, in his Brother's Palace, on the 11th of *June 1727*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, and the 68th Year of his Age; soon after, he was interred at *Hanover* among his Ancestors.

*His Character.*

His late Majesty was of a moderate Stature, and extremely well set. His Features were regular and manly, and his Countenance grave and majestic. The Qualities of his Mind were equalled by very few Princes of his Time, he being an able and experienced General, and a consummate Politician.

GEORGE



GEORGE II. *the List King of England, France,  
&c. and the Eighth of Great Britain. From  
1727 to 1757.*

*(Still reigning, and long may he reign!)*



*His CHARACTER, in memorial Verses.*

*In Issue, happiest of the kingly Strain,  
Triumphant o'er Rebellion and its Train :  
May the same Arm his present Foes suppress,  
And force them to an honourable Peace !*




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GEORGE II. the LIst King of *Eng-  
land, France, &c.* and the Eighth  
of *Great-Britain.*

*Her* COTEMPORARIES.

Emperors.			
<i>Charles VI.</i>	1711.	<i>Francis Stephen.</i>	1745.
		King of <i>France.</i>	
<i>Charles VII.</i>	1741.	<i>Lewis XV.</i>	1715.

*His Birth and Parentage.*

 HIS King *George-August*, the only  
Son of *George-Lewis* deceased, was  
born on the 30th of *October*, 1683.

*His Marriage and Issue.*

In *September* 1705, he intermar-  
ried with the Princess *Wilhelmina-Carolina*, the  
Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh Anspach*, which Princess *Wilhelmina*  
was born the first of *March* 1683, and had Issue.

1. *Frederick-Lewis*, late Prince of *Wales*, born  
at *Hanover*, *January* the 31st 1706, but died  
on the 20th of *March* 1751. 2. *Anne*, born  
*October* the 22d 1709, who intermarried on  
the 14th of *March* 1734, with *William-Charles-  
Henry-Frifo*, Prince of *Orange and Nassau, &c.*  
who died *October* the 11th 1751, and left Issue  
Princess *Caroline*, born *February* the 17th 1742;  
and Prince *William*, the Count de *Buren*, born  
the



the 8th of *March* 1747<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. 3. *Amelia-Sophia*, born the 30th of *May* 1711. 4. *Caroline-Elizabeth*, born the 30th of *May* 1713. 5. A Prince, who died almost as soon as he was born. 6. *George-William*, born the 2d of *November* 1717, who died the 5th of *February* following. 7. *William-Augustus*, Duke of *Cumberland*, born the 15th of *April* 1721. 8. *Mary*, born the 22d of *February* 1723, who intermarried with *Frederic*, the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, on the 8th of *July* 1740, by whom she has Issue a Prince, born the 23d of *May* 1743. And 9. *Louisa*, born the 7th of *December* 1724, who, in *November* 1743, intermarried with *Frederic*, then Prince Royal, now King of *Denmark*, by whom she had a Prince born in 1745.

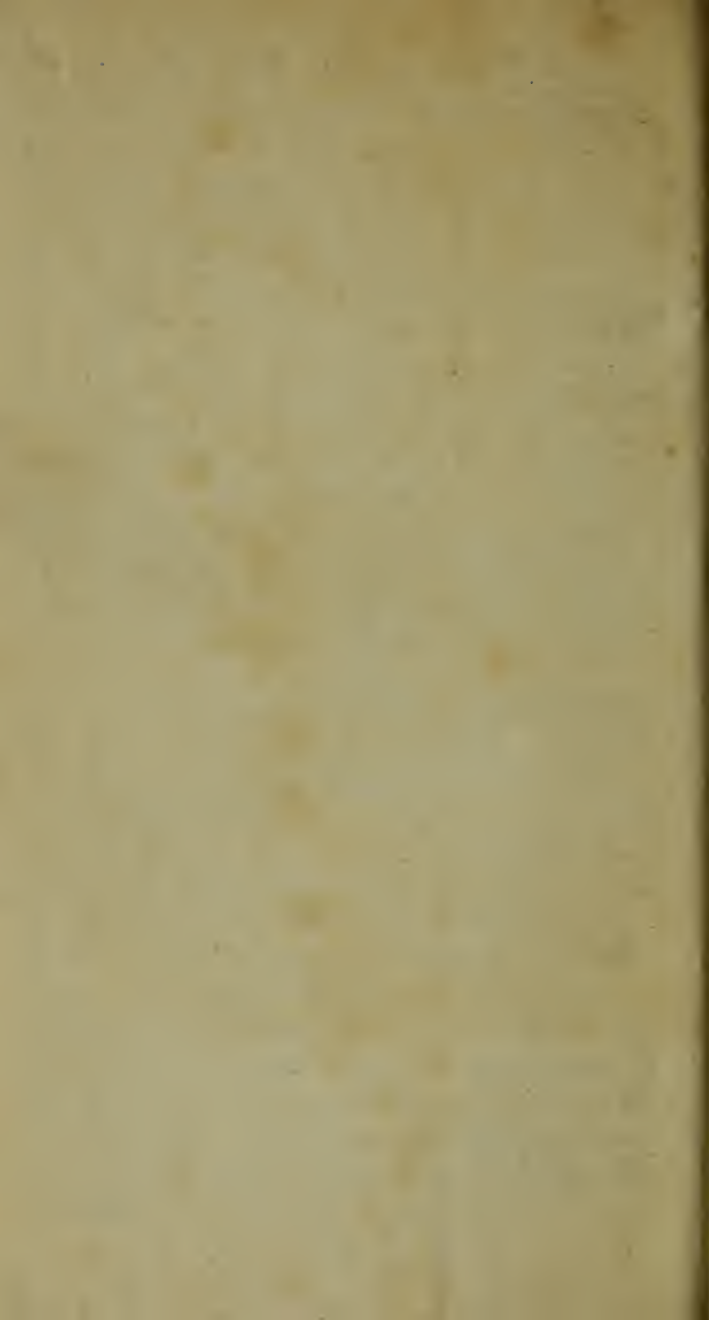
*Memorandum.*

*Frederic Lewis*, the late Prince of *Wales*, his Majesty's eldest Son, intermarried, in *April* 1736, with *Augusta*, the Princess of *Saxe-Gotha*, by whom he left Issue. 1. *Augusta*, born on the 31st of *July* 1737. 2. *George-William*, now Prince of *Wales*, born *May* the 24th 1738. 3. *Edward*, born the 14th of *March* 1739. 4. *Elizabeth-Carolina*, born *December* the 30th 1740. 5. *William-Henry*, born *November* the 14th 1743. 6. *Henry-Frederic*, born *October* the 27th 1745. 7. *Louisa-Anne*, born *March* the 8th 1749. 8. *Frederic-William*, born the 13th of *May* 1750. And 9. *Carolina-Matilda*, born *July* the 11th 1751, some short Time after his Decease.











211



